The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5592. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Appearance of the Harvards on the Thames Yesterday.

Speculations Regarding the Result of the Race.

Ex-Minister McMahon Expected in France.

The Dissensions Among the Ministry of Spain.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Work of the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Harvards and Oxonians—Their Practice Yesterday—Speculations Regarding the Result.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Harvard four were out this morning in Elliot's boat. They were steered this time by a stranger, who was weighted up to the standard of their coxswain Burnham. The performance of the new boat was generally satisfactory. It is thought that the crew are more formidable opponents in this than in any other craft which they have tried. They started with thirty-eight strokes per minute, and went to Hammersmith Bridge and back. In the evening the Harvard and Oxford crews both rowed over the entire course from Putney to Mortlake, the latter making the distance in thirteen seconds less time than the Harvards.

The opinion is generally entertained by Englishmen that Oxford must win. But the appearance of the crews hardly warrants the assertion that either is superior to the other. The result will mainly depend on the skill of the coxswain and his perfect knowledge of the course. If the boats are well steered from the soap works through Hammersmith Bridge and past Ait Island, and are then well together, the result will depend entirely on muscular force. The betting is two to one on Oxford.

Dr. Huxley has been chosen to preside over the meeting of the British Association of Science next year in Liverpool.

Rear-Admiral Henry Chads has been appointed to the command of the English Pacific Squadron, *vice* Admiral George F. Hastings.

The European Grain Crop—Favorable Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A great mass of details concerning the condition and promise of the growing grain crops has recently been published. It seems to be the general impression that the continuance of the late dry and cool weather has been of immense service to the country. Much of the corn has been already gathered, and another fortnight like the past, and the crisis of the harvest will be over. The copious rains which fell some time ago, though they delayed, did not damage the corn.

The favorable change in the weather stopped the advance in the prices of all sorts of corn; but great fluctuations are still expected, as the crops throughout Europe, with the exception of those in the interior of Russia, promise to be light.

The weather throughout England is fair.

FRANCE.

Reception of the News of the Amnesty to French Exiles.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The official news of the amnesty to the French exiles has been received with unequivocal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy toward Napoleon and the Government. Felix Pyat has taken advantage of the proclamation, and returned to Paris.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial have arrived at Lyons on their way to the East.

The Senate will meet to-morrow to hear the report of the Committee on the *Senatus Consultum*.

Death of the Father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Salvatori Patti, the father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died in this city yesterday.

SPAIN.

The Dissensions Among the Ministry—Better Treatment of the Carlist Prisoners Urged.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The dissensions among the Ministry are increasing. Admiral Topete has threatened to resign, if Zorilla persists in his severity toward the Bishops.

The Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and betterquarters for the Carlist prisoners.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Viceroy's Letter—Its Reception by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—A messenger has arrived from Alexandria with the reply of the Viceroy of Egypt to the Sultan's note. It was received by the Grand Vizier, who communicated its contents to the Sultan. Ismael Pasha gives ample assurance of his loyalty.

CUBA.

The Question of the Cession of the Island to the United States—Views of an English Journal.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily *Telegraph* (Liberal) in an editorial to-day, says: "If Cuba severed her connection with Spain, it would only be to form a new bond with the United States. England could feel no jealousy at an aggrandizement which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution. The loss of Cuba to Spain would be an unquestionable gain to the mother country, the colony and the cause of mankind."

Reported Defeat of Insurgents—General Quesada.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The Governor of Matanzas, in a communication to the Captain-General, says the insurgents have been driven from the neighborhood of Jaguey Grande, and that they retreated eastward.

Advices from Santos Espiritu are to the effect that General Quesada's forces had not appeared at that place, as was expected.

Confession of a Negro Under Sentence of Death.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—There were fine rains last night and to-day.

Two negroes, sentenced to death for murder a few days since, one named Woods, confessed to having ravished a young lady during the war, and that another negro was hung by a mob for the deed, Woods having stolen his hat and left it behind to mislead.

Large Fire in Philadelphia—The Loss $1000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the large four-story brick building on the northwest corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, used for manufacturing purposes, which, in a short time, was completely destroyed. The building was worth $50,000, and insured for most its value. The occupants, D. & W. King, woolen and yarn manufacturers, have an insurance of $18,000, which covers their loss; J. & J. Stead, same business, loss $8,000; insurance, $2,300. J. O. Mead & Co., silver-ware manufacturers, suffer a heavy loss. Four private dwellings were burned. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

An Old Man Shot and Killed by his Insane Son—Full Particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Early this morning Mr. Thomas L. Evans, aged 63 years, was killed by his son, Marshall H. Evans, at the house of Mrs. Belshaw, No. 306 South Tenth-street. The house is occupied in part by the family of Mr. Evans. The family were assembled at breakfast and had entered into a general discussion of the strange behavior of Marshall Evans for some time past, and they had determined that the father, after breakfast, should visit the family physician, Dr. Van Dyke, who had expressed his conviction that the son was insane and had better be sent to an asylum, in order to procure from the doctor a certificate of the son's mental condition, on which he could be removed to an asylum. Just as the conversation was concluded Marshall came into the breakfast-room and took his seat at the table. His father bade him good morning, but he made no reply to this salutation, and it was suspected by all present that he had overheard the conversation. He ate heartily, and while he was thus engaged his father left the room to change his dressing-gown for a coat, and procuring his hat, Mr. Evans started down the front stairway. In the meantime Marshall had stepped out into the hall. Here he paced up and down, stopping occasionally at the bottom of the stairway to look up. On his father reaching the hall landing, Marshall walked toward the front door, and as the father was stepping into the vestibule the son drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession. The father then retreated through the parlors to the hall again, and back toward the dining-room. In passing the pantry he clutched at the door, and then fell into the arms of Mrs. Belshaw. She laid him on the floor. Marshall followed his father all the way back, and as the body was lying on the floor he bent over it, but said nothing. Mrs. Belshaw remarked to him, "Marshall, see what you have done," to which he made no answer. The young ladies, hearing the shots, and seeing Marshall with a pistol in his hand, ran away shrieking, and the alarm brought assistance from the street, when Marshall was taken into custody. On being questioned, he replied, "I don't feel right." The father died soon after the firing of the shots.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24—Evening.—Young Evans is 26 years of age. He has been afflicted with rheumatism for many years. Recently he has behaved in a frantic manner toward his wife, threatening her life. They were living at Riverside, N. J. He came to this city yesterday, followed by his wife, and on reaching his father's house behaved strangely. During the night he threatened his father with a knife. After the father got up this morning the son got possession of a pistol which was given to him by the former as a present years ago. This was the weapon used in the tragedy. The scene of the homicide is very near that of the Twitchell murder.

Murder in the White Mountains.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24.—A dispatch from the Crawford House, at the White Mountains, states that on Sunday afternoon George Abbott, of Jackson, and Frank Dolloff, of Bartlett, who had hitherto been friends, got into a quarrel while under the influence of liquor, and about 9 P. M. Abbott went to Dolloff's house and demanded admission, but was warned off by Dolloff. About 11 P. M. Abbott returned with another man and swore that he would break into the house if the door was not opened. Dolloff again warned off the intruder and threatened to shoot him if he attempted to force an entrance. Abbott then proceeded to break down the door, and upon its falling he sprang into the room and was instantly shot dead by Dolloff. The gun was held so near him that his clothes were partially burned by the flash. It is reported that Dolloff is in custody.

Another Murder by a Druggist's Clerk—The Case of Mr. Norton in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Thomas Norton, who died on Friday, returned a verdict that his death was caused by laudanum, sold to him for tincture of rheubarb by Wm. J. Saville, an apothecary's clerk, at No. 1,257 Washington-street, and that the act of the clerk was in violation of the rules of the store, which forbade the clerk to put up prescriptions.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ex-Ministers McMahon and Worthington—Reported Harsh Treatment of the Former.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The late American Ministers in South America, General McMahon, from Paraguay, and Mr. Worthington, from Buenos Ayres, are expected here, on their way to the United States. It is reported when Minister McMahon approached the lines of the Allies, on his return from President Lopez's headquarters, he was badly received by the Brazilians. His escort, bearing a white flag, was attacked by some cavalry, although the Count d'Eu had notified the army of the expected arrival of the Minister.

The reported pillaging of the American Legation at Asuncion is confirmed.

The Cattle Trade—Extension of the Postal Service.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* has arrived here. She brought from Montevideo nineteen live oxen as an experiment. A steamer is now building here for this trade exclusively. She will sail in about six weeks, and others will follow.

The postal service with Rio Janeiro has been extended. Hereafter there will be four mails monthly instead of two.

New-York State Universalist Convention—Proceedings of the First Day.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The State Convention of Universalists convened at the church of that denomination in this city this morning. About fifty delegates were present. Dr. Needham, of Dr. Chapin's church, New-York, the permanent Secretary, called the Convention to order. Rev. J. G. Bartholomew was elected President by an almost unanimous vote, and Rev. A. A. Thayer was chosen permanent Secretary. Rev. W. P. Payne was made Secretary of the session, and the Convention then proceeded with the routine business. Rev. E. C. Sweetzer, of New-York, preaches at the Universalist Church this evening. To-morrow evening there will be a discourse preached at Washington Hall.

Indignation of Buffalo Printers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Much indignation has been created among the printers of this city at the reported charge to the Grand Jury at Erie, Penn., yesterday, by Judge Vincent in the case of the Erie *Rpeublican vs.* the Typographical Union. The charge is considered so unfair and one-sided that funds will be raised here to assist the Erie printers to test the case.

The Recent Revolt at Sing Sing—Meeting of the Prison Inspectors.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Inspectors of State Prisons held a consultation with a committee from the Prison Association to-day as to the proper mode of punishing refractory convicts, in view of the recent revolt at Sing Sing. A desultory conversation took place, and various methods of punishment were suggested; but without taking any definite action on the subject, the meeting was adjourned until October, when it will be held at Sing Sing.

The Board of Canal Commissioners leave here to-morrow on the steam canal packet *Lewis Lawrence*, to inspect the State canals.

GETTYSBURG.

The Officers' Reunion—Survey of the Battle-Field—Interesting Points Marked—The Company Present.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—This morning, at a meeting of officers, Colonel Bachelder was invited to take charge of the exercises of the day. After the meeting the party repaired to the field, for the purpose of definitely fixing the positions of the troops in the first day's battle. Among those who composed the party were Generals Meredith, Dana, Robinson, Leonard, Fowler, Colter and Hoffman; and Colonels Heid, Cooper, Dudley, Sheaffer and Lindlay, who were all participants in that fight: together with several members of the Battle-field Memorial Association, and a short-hand writer, who made copious notes of the conferences. Many interesting incidents of the contest were related as the party passed from point to point. The roads by which the troops advanced and retired, and the positions where the opposing armies met, in connection with intervening incidents, were distinctly studied. The places where prominent officers fell, or were wounded, were designated. One of the most interesting points was the locality of General Reynolds' death, a tree with the letter "R" upon it, showing the place where he died. The opinion of General Meredith is that General Reynolds was wounded several rods northeast from this tree, as he was in the vicinity at the time with his Iron Brigade; but this will be fixed by members of his staff. Lieutenant Turtle, of the Corps of Engineers, who at present has charge of the Government survey of the field, personally superintends the driving of the stakes to mark the various positions. The work to-day was confined to the ground covered by the troops in the first day's fight, including Seminary Ridge. The examination was conducted in a spirit of fairness, the desire being to settle the controverted points.

An accident happened to Colonel Dudley, one of the examining party. Having only one leg, he rode on horseback. The saddle-girth broke, and this threw him to the ground. He fell upon his back. Fortunately he sustained no injury.

In the afternoon the positions of the Eleventh Corps in the first day's engagement were determined. Among the party were Generals Steinwehr and Amsberg and Colonel Asmusser and other officers. Judge Heister, of the Memorial Board, accompanied the party. Other parties repaired to various points of the field.

The only two Confederate officers present are Colonel Harrison, Adjutant-General of Pickett's brigade, and Colonel Allen, of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment. General Mahone sent a letter expressing profound regret that prior engagements would prevent his being present, and Walter H. Taylor, late Adjutant on General Robert E. Lee's staff, hoped it may be in his power to attend, but he might be prevented from doing so by private business.

General Hancock, in a letter dated St. Louis, Aug. 19, says he had just returned from the Plains, and regretted that it would not be possible to be at Gettysburg on the 23d inst., as it would be a great pleasure to meet so many of his old companions in arms. He was about to leave for St. Paul and the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, east of the Missouri River, on a tour of inspection of the military posts in that region, and he would not complete the service in less than a month.

Governor Geary is accompanied by a part of his family, and other gentlemen have also brought ladies of their respective households hither. So far the company has been very pleasant, apart from the considerations which have induced so many persons of distinction to visit the field, now historic by their military services.

To-morrow Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill and vicinity will be visited. The officers of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps hold a meeting to-night to determine on a plan of operations to-morrow. On Wednesday evening there will be a ball at the Springs in honor of the military and invited guests. It is uncertain that General Meade will be here.

Following are copies of the letters from Generals Robert E. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee and Longstreet:

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S LETTER.

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 5, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Absence from Lexington has prevented my receiving until to-day your letter of the 26th ult., inclosing an invitation from the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, to attend a meeting of the officers engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring memorials of granite the position and movements of the armies on the field. My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

FITZ-HUGH LEE'S LETTER.

RICHLAND, Stafford Co., Va., Aug. 14, 1869.

Hon. D. McConaghy, Secretary Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through General R. E. Lee, at Lexington, of a hospitable invitation to attend the "reunion" of the principal officers of the two armies that fought for the field of Gettysburg. It will not be in my power to be present at the time indicated, viz.: last week in August. My division of cavalry reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 2d July, 1863, was placed upon the left of our army, together with General Wade Hampton's division, the whole being under the command of General J. E. B. Stuart, General Lee's Chief of Cavalry, at that time; fought during the 3d with the cavalry upon the right flank of the ("your" struck out and the following substituted) Federal army. Stuart, Hampton and I had been absent from the army with our cavalry from the time it left Virginia until the above time. Any information that I may possess on the subject matter of your communication will be cheerfully rendered. I rather think, though, and I write it in all kindness, Sir, that if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and to forgive rather than perpetuate in granite, proofs of its civil wars. Sincerely thanking you and your Association for the conciliatory spirit which prompted a courteous invitation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FITZ-HUGH LEE.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your interesting letter of the 30th ult., *via* Saratoga, is just received. A few days previous, I wrote to advise you that important affairs would detain me in the city during the season. In reply to your inquiry as to the best mode of securing the assistance of the Southern gentlemen in marking the different points of the field, I can only answer for myself. Other persons, residents of this city, who were there, are now absent, or I should consult them and send you their views. I would be pleased to visit Gettysburg at any time, when I can leave New-Orleans, but do not think it possible for me to do so this year. I would prefer to make the visit with as many persons as can be gotten there, but if I can only do so by myself, I would prefer such a visit rather than none, if I would be likely to find some one there to assist me in marking the points and lines of the field.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

Riotous Proceedings in a Tennessee Town—The Trouble Between Whites and Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—A difficulty occurred to-day between a negro and a white boy, in the village of Macon, Fayette County, in this State, resulting in a serious affray. A brother of the white boy interfered and punished the negro, whereupon a crowd of negroes gathered and threatened to sack the town. One negro was shot. The negroes in town were soon reinforced by parties from the surrounding country, and they made an indiscriminate attack upon the whites. The white boys who were in the original difficulty had to fly for safety. The Sheriff of the county was called upon and he started from Somerville with a *posse comitatus* to quell the disturbance. It is reported that several of the Sheriff's party have been wounded by the negroes.

A special to the *Appeal* says: "One white and several negroes were wounded, and one of the latter was killed outright. The negroes finally drove the whites from the ground. The Sheriff and a posse arrived from Somerville yesterday morning, and found a hundred and fifty negroes armed with guns and pistols. The Sheriff ordered them to give up their arms, which was replied to by a volley from the negroes. The citizens joined the Sheriff's party, and a general fight ensued, lasting an hour, during which four whites were wounded, and two negroes believed to have been killed. Dispatches were sent to Memphis for a body of armed Police to come out, but the negroes had in the meantime dispersed, and all is now quiet, with no signs of another disturbance."

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts State Democratic Convention at Worcester—Renomination of Hon. John Quincy Adams for Governor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—J. Q. Adams, of Quincy.
For Lieutenant-Governor—S. C. Lamb, of Greenfield.
For Secretary of State—John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence.
For Treasurer—Mr. Heywood, of Gardner.
For Attorney-General—J. G. Abbot, of Boston.
For Auditor—Phineas Allen, of Pittsfield.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Prohibitory law; condemning the Legislature for not granting charters to certain labor organizations; recommending that the reëstablishment of the school district system be made a direct issue in the State election; calling for economy in the public expenditures; recognizing the duty of acquiescing in the results already arrived at in national affairs; expressing confidence in the ultimate success of the party, &c.

The Convention, in the main, was harmonious. Colonel Adams, in accepting his nomination, made a speech, which was much commented, both by the Democrats and Republicans. He criticised the tariff system, and endeavored to support his arguments in favor of free trade by quotations from Commissioner Wells' report. In speaking of the Prohibition law he recommended that an invitation be extended to the Republicans to join the party and defeat the law. He had no objection to cider himself, but rather liked it, regarding it as the real New-England drink, and he wished their opponents to drink more of it. He thought a bottle of hard cider would benefit even Dr. Miner. He cautioned his adherents to carry on the campaign fairly, openly and courteously, and let the best man win. The great question, the main question was, whether the liberal Republicans would act with them.

The Canvass Opened in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24.—The canvass has opened in Mississippi. J. E. Williams, the well-known Conservative colored orator from Tennessee, and S. W. Mannaway, (colored,) of Virginia, are here at work for the Conservatives. Judges Jeffords and Williams to-day published their lists of appointments to address the people.

THE TURF.

The York, England, August Meeting—Opening Day.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The York August Meeting commenced to-day with a good attendance.

The Zetland Stakes, for all ages, was won by b. f. *White Slave*, (2 years,) by *Drest*, out of *Little Savage*, beating br. c. *Hawkhead*, (2 years,) by brother to *Strafford*, second, and b. f. *Gertrude*, (2 years,) by *Saunterer*, out of *Queen Bertha*, third. The betting at the start stood three to one against *White Slave*, ten to one against *Hawkhead*, and two to one against *Gertrude*. Eleven ran.

The Convivial Stakes for two-year-olds was won by b. c. *Kingcraft*, by *King Tom*, out of *Woodcraft*, beating b. f. *La Colonne*, second, and b. c. *Nobleman*, third. The betting was even on the winner, and three to one against *Colonne* and *Nobleman*. Five ran.

The Yorkshire Oaks, of fifteen sovereigns each with one hundred added, for three-year-old fillies, (fifty-eight subscribers,) was won by J. Bowes' b. f. *Toison d'Or*, beating Johnstone's b. f. *Lady Beaconsfields*, second, and T. S. Dawson's ch. f. *Duchess of Athol*, third. The betting was two to one against the winner, six to one against *Lady Beaconsfield*, and six to one against *Duchess of Athol*. Eight ran.

The Springfield Races—Opening Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Fall meeting of the Springfield Club opened very successfully to-day.

The race for a purse of $700, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:38, was won by D. Bigley's b. m. *Fanny* in 2:38¾, 2:41, 2:41, 2:42¾ and 2:39, beating s. g. *John*, s. g. *John Draper*, b. s. *Robert Hambletonian*, s. g. *Tormenter*, bl. g. *Kangaroo* and b. g. *Lakeman*.

The purse of $500, for horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes, was won by M. Carroll's b. g. *Prince* in 2:42½, 2:43, 2:41. Eleven horses trotted. The races will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

President Grant in New-Hampshire—How he is to be Entertained.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug 24.—President Grant will arrive here on a special train on Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. He will stop for a few minutes at Lowell, Nashua and Manchester. A public reception will be held on his arrival at the State-house. He will dine with Governor Stearns and will be his guest for the night, and leave on a special train on Thursday morning for the Crawford House, *via* Littleton, and make the ascent of Mount Washington, and then to the Profile House and spend the night. On Friday morning he will go to Burlington, *via* the Vermont Central Railroad, and thence to Saratoga. He is expected at the Union Hotel on Saturday, having notified the Lelands.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—President Grant attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day at Ocean Cottage, on the bay, three miles below this city. He came up from Newport on the steamer *Bay Queen*, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Secretary Boutwell, Senator Morgan and wife, Senator Anthony, General Porter, Judge Birdsall, Hon. Chas. H. Russell, L. P. Morton, of New-York, and others. Captain Douglass and Ex-Governor Dyer received him at the steamer as a committee of the Grand Army. At the Cottage he was was received with a salute by the Marine Artillery, and welcomed by General Horatio Rogers, to whose address the President briefly responded. Probably ten thousand people were assembled on the grounds of the Ocean Cottage. The President was entertained at a clam-bake, visited the various points of interest and at two o'clock reëmbarked with his friends for Newport, where he dined wih L. P. Morton, of New-York.

Prince Arthur—His Movements in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 24.—Prince Arthur was on the streets to-day with several of his companions. He afterward attended a private picnic of one hundred and fifty couples in the superb grounds of the Archbishop of Halifax, on the Northwest Arm. In the evening he was present at a crowded concert in the Horticultural Gardens, and received a most cordial welcome. He was much pleased at the demonstration yesterday.

The weather is very fine and cool.

Hotel Burned in Claverack—The Loss.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A fire broke out this morning in the village of Claverack, destroying the hotel of John H. Moore, situated a short distance south of the Hudson River Institute. The loss will amount to $6,000, insured for $1,500 in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company of New-York. The origin of the fire is not known.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Accident on the Susquehanna Railroad—A Train Thrown from the Track.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Oneonta passenger train on the Susquehanna Railroad, due here at 9 o'clock this morning, ran over a span of horses about one mile from Emmon's Station. The horses were knocked into a culvert and killed, and the entire train was thrown from the track. The locomotive was badly damaged, as also the baggage car. None of the passenger cars were damaged, nor were any of the passengers injured. The track was cleared so that trains were run on time this evening.

Reported Collision on the Reading Railroad—Two Men Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—A report has reached here of a collision on the Reading Railroad this morning, above Morristown, by which nearly a hundred coal cars were demolished and two men killed. Two coal trains collided, and were run into by another train. All the passenger tains have been delayed on that road to-day.

THE INDIANS.

The Navajoes in New-Mexico—Effect of Governor Mitchell's Proclamation Declaring Them Outlaws.

Mr. Edward Cromwell, a native of this city, a member of the United States Indian Commission, has received the following dispatch from Mr. Colyer, one of the Special Commissioners appointed by the President, and who is now on his way to Alaska:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21, 1869.

If Governor Mitchell's unwise proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws should be enforced, it will probably break up the agency and school at Fort Defiance, as there are no United States troops nearer than Fort Wingate, forty-five miles distant. The war with the Hulipas-Apaches was commenced by a white man named Muller, who killed Wambayuba, their Chief, in 1866. They were at peace before this. The war with the Apache Mojaves was reopened in 1868 by some teamsters under Chenworth, a freighter, who killed a dozen or more of the head Chiefs at La Paz, where they were invited to sign a treaty of peace. I leave for Sitka by the steamer *Newbern* on Monday.

VINCENT COLYER.

Arrival of Father McMahon at Buffalo—Preparations for the Coming Industrial Exhibition.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Rev. Father McMahon, who was so long held a Fenian convict by the Canadian authorities, arrived here to-day after an absence of over three years. He is the guest of Bishop Ryan.

Workmen to-day commenced to erect an additional building adjoining the Skating Rink, to accommodate the engines and heavy machinery for the International Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held in this city on the 6th of October, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute of this city. Applications for permission to exhibit are daily received from Canada, every portion of the United States and Europe.

A Remarkable Meteor Seen in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—A very remarkable meteor was seen here about 7 o'clock this evening in the west. Instead of moving horizontally, as is usual, it ascended vertically and then descended over the same course, exploding and leaving a fleecy cloud, like smoke or steam, which lasted in the sky about ten minutes.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Soon after sunset to-night a beautiful display of the aurora borealis was witnessed here. The sky was cloudless and the moon appeared unusually brilliant, but the light of the aurora was distinctly visible for two or three hours, bright bands, appearing like rainbows, stretched across the sky, while jets of light shot up from the horizon.

The Weather and the Crops.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—The weather continues hot and dry.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—The weather is clear with an east wind; thermometer 84°.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—The weather was showery yesterday and cloudy to-day. There were heavy showers yesterday and last night at Staunton, Lexington and Old Sweet Springs.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.—In the vicinity of Harrisburg the crops gathered are good, and those to be gathered are excellent. There has been no great quantity of rain, but no suffering for want of it. The Susquehanna is not as low as in 1803 by some fifteen inches, notwithstanding the vast supply required for the use of the old State Canal. From the mouth of the Juniata to the Columbia there were strong indications of rain this afternoon.

Mutuals of New-York vs. Champions of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The game of base ball between the Mutuals of New-York and the Olympics of this city, this afternoon, resulted in another defeat for the Mutuals by the following score:

Mutuals—0, 3, 3, 3, 0, 0, 2. 4, 0—15.
Olympics—3, 1, 2, 13, 7, 1, 0, 4, 1—32.

There were between 3,000 and 4,000 spectators on the grounds.

Duel near New-Orleans—One Wounded, Probably Fatally.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.—A duel was fought yesterday, at the Oaks, between a Mississippian and an Orleans man, with Mississippi rifles; distance forty paces. At the second fire the Mississippian, the challenging party, was wounded, it is thought mortally.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$46,100,000
Loans	102,988,791
Specie	2,117,372
Legal tenders	11,210,664
Due from other banks	14,001,898
Due to other banks	13,991,551
Deposits	34,933,731
Circulation	25,244,004

The Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 24.

Growers of tobacco have begun to cut the crop of 1869. It has grown and ripened at a very rapid rate during August, and some fields were cut as early as the 20th. It promises to be a good one. Certainly it will be good as to quantity, in this vicinity, which is the centre and best locality for seedleaf. How it may be in towns north of Connecticut we know not. Here the most and best tobacco is grown, and here the crop, though unequal even in adjoining fields, is on the whole a very fair one in quantity. Its quality is yet to be determined. It looks well. Complaint is made in some quarters of "big veins" again; but we judge this will not be general. It is yet too early to form an opinion regarding the general quality and value of the new crop.

The heavily-laden wagons, filled with cases of tobacco, which have formed a part of the traffic and movement seen in the streets during the past fortnight, have shown that the termination of the "sweating season" for the '68 crop has been marked by very considerable transactions. Sales have commonly been made on private terms; but good wrappers have gone up to forty cents, and even higher figures. We make the following quotations regarding old stock:

Old leaf of 1865 and 1866 crop sells, "new weight" only, fillers, 8 cents; seconds, 13 cents; wrappers, 15 to 20 cents. Some is held yet by farmers, but at higher prices, and they will do well to sell now at the above prices, and the sooner the better, for as soon as the 1868 crop is cured the demand for the old will cease.

The crop of 1867 has all been bought up and gone into the manufacturers' hands. Anything fine of that crop brings very high prices.

The 1868 crop sells, if sound, fillers, 10 to 12 cents; seconds, 15 to 20 cents; wrappers, 35 to 50 cents, according to selections. There is not much demand yet for high price leaf, and will not be until the cheaper grades are all bought up. The great objection to this 1868 crop is that of its being mostly dark-colored leaf, when the demand is for light-colored.

SCIENCE.

The American Association—Proceedings in the Convention at Salem—Interesting Papers on a Variety of Subjects.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1869.

After the pleasant recreations of Saturday, and the quiet rest of Sunday, the members returned with fresh zest to the duties of the session. The Association was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, by the President, Colonel Foster. After some preliminary business the following persons were elected members, viz.:

Porter C. Bliss, New-York; Fred. E. Stimpson, Boston; S. P. Langley, Pittsburg, Penn.; Geo. D. Phippen, Salem, Mass.; F. P. Hurd, M. D., Wakefield, Mass.; D. B. Merrill, Newburyport, Mass.; Ira Wanzer, Lanesville, Conn.; Daniel H. Wells, New-Haven, Conn.; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Salem, Mass.; J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.; B. O. Pierce, Beverly, Mass.; M. H. Doolittle, Washington, D. C.; T. M. Coan, M. D., New-York; James M. Barnard, Boston, Mass.; James D. Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. A. McNiel, Salem, Mass.

The Association then resolved itself into sections.

SECTION A—THE ECLIPSE.

Section A met in the Tabernacle Church, and was organized by the appointment of Professor B. Pierce Chairman; and Professor Wurtz having resigned as Secretary, Professor Murray was appointed in his place. The time of the section was taken up with reading of papers and discussing the phenomena of the solar eclipse. Professor Murray, of New-Brunswick, N. J., made a report of the observations made on the physical phenomena of the eclipse at Mattoon, Ill. He saw seven protuberances of the sun, two of them of remarkable size and brilliancy. One was curved like an antelope's horns, and another resembled a full-rigged ship—all of them of a rosy red color. Professor Murray exhibited a beautiful diagram of the eclipse, showing the corona and protuberances. He described the corona as an irregular band of light surrounding the sun, but extending, at certain points, out to a great distance. There were five of these points very prominent, and others smaller, one being distinctly curved. Others made reports. Professor B. Pierce, of Cambridge, gave a description of the protuberannes seen on the moon's disc during an eclipse of the sun, and a history of the observations made upon them at different times, no definite description having been given of them previous to 1838. He considered the corona altogether inexplicable. He was disposed to agree with Le Verrier that it was not a real corona of either the sun or moon, but an optical illusion produced by the atmosphere. Before hearing the descriptions here he had formed the opinion that it was caused by meteoric showers from the sun.

SECTION B—THE PLASTICITY OF PEBBLES AND ROCKS.

Professor Wm. P. Blake, of California, presented a paper, in which, after reviewing the various notices which had been published of the distorted pebbles in the conglomerate of Purgatory, near Newport, and at other localities, he described the remarkable compression and drawing out of quartz pebbles in a conglomerate upon the Colorado River, Arizona. He maintained that the flattening and elongation so plainly to be seen in those pebbles were the result of enormous pressure and tension either with or without any great elevation of the temperature. The peculiar outcrops of slates in the gold region of California, known among the miners as "grave-stone" slates, for the reason that they resemble tombstones, he regards as nothing more than sandy and pebbly strata that have been similarly drawn out. Some of the pebbles in these slates have been drawn out to twice or three times their original diameter. This shows a vast amount of elongation of rock-masses, and a very considerable thinning down of strata in consequence of such elongation. Various hypotheses have been proposed to account for such distortions of rocks. The experiments of Tresca, of Paris, were mentioned in support of the plastic theory. These experiments show that under sufficient pressure solids may be made to flow like liquids, and that in flowing they follow the same laws. Every coin illustrates the fact of the mobility of the particles of solids. Professor Blake thought that in many places great masses of rocks had been much more drawn out and distorted by simple mechanical force than has been generally supposed or admitted by geologists. Conglomerates had been converted into slates and schists having a lamellar slaty structure and cleavage. In the remarks which followed, Professor T. Sterry Hunt mentioned the recent observation of locally distorted strata in Maine, and Professor Marsh showed some specimens of the distorted pebbles from Newport.

STRATOGRAPHY OF THE PALAEOZOIC ROCKS OF VERMONT.

J. B. Perry, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, read a paper on the palaeozoic formations of Western Vermont, which consist of gneiss, hornblende rock, balcose schist and of other like rocks. He contended that the stratography of these rocks demands, as Paleontology suggests, the recognition in that section of country of two great systems of formation, each having its distinctive and characteristic faunas. Professor Agassiz spoke in high terms of the results achieved by Mr. Perry, and in reply to an objection from Professor C. H. Hitchcock to the introduction of new terms into the established paleontological nomenclature, said that the whole system needs revision, and the sooner it comes the better.

MOSASAURVIEL REPTILES.

Professor O. C. Marsh presented a notice of this class of fossils taken from the green sand of New-Jersey. He exhibited large portions of the skeletons of this class of reptiles which, he said, were evidently of the snake kind, and of enormous size—one being at least thirty feet long, and another not less than seventy-five feet, and resembling strongly the popular idea of the sea serpent.

Professor Agassiz said these specimens were exceedingly interesting, but he was not satisfied that they were of the snake group. The ankle joints of birds are only half way across. So this articulation of the joint of the lower jaw indicated a relation but not identity to the snake group.

GEOLOGY OF LOUISIANA.

The next paper, containing a "Summary of Results of a Late Geological Reconnoissance of Louisiana," prepared by E. W. Hilgard, Esq., of Washington, was read by Professor C. H. Hitchcock. The paper was illustrated by profiles of artesian wells sunk in the Port Hudson group and on the west fork of Calcasien River, exhibiting the geological character of the rocks and materials through which they pass. One of these wells has been sunk 450, and another 1,230 feet. One of the most remarkable discoveries connected with these wells is an immense bed of sulphur, overlying an immense gypsum formation. Their great extent seems to refer them to the same epoch, while their economic value can scarcely be estimated. The bed of sulphur is 135 feet thick, and lies at a depth of not more than one-half that of the coals of Pennsylvania and within ten miles of ocean navigation. The gypsum is of such value in agriculture and the arts that it will bear transportation for hundreds of miles, while there is a probability that the bed is so extensive that it will be found at other points. Indications of salt springs and wells are also abundant in Northern Louisiana.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALPINE REGION.

Mr. C. C. Perry described the influence of elevation and of masses of snow and ice upon the flora of this region, and stated that out of 142 species of plants found in this elevated region, 56 are exclusively Alpine, of which a few exist at a height of 14,000 feet. The speaker gave a catalogue of these plants. He computed the area of these Alpine exposures, and estimated it in Colorado Territory alone to be from 1,200 to 1,500 square miles. In this region there is great uniformity of vegetation. In places where the underlying rock favors disintegration, there is an accumulation of soil, with grapes and plants, and these patches may become as rich in pasture as the Alpine regions of Switzerland. The speaker commended this region as a sanitary retreat.

FOSSIL PLANTS.

Professor Newberry exhibited a beautiful series of fossil plants collected by Rev. Th. Condon, of Dalles City, Oregon. These plants, the Professor said, were from the fresh-water deposits which cover so large a surface in the Great Basin in Nevada, Idaho and Oregon, and were of special interest, both from their geological position and botanic characters. They were contained in the sediments deposited by a series of great fresh-water lakes which once existed in the area lying between the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada. In the report of his explorations in California and Oregon, Professor Newberry had described these lacustrine deposits, and had shown how the lakes at the bottom of which they accumulated had disappeared by the cutting down of their outlets—the gorges through which the Columbia, Klamath and Pit Rivers now flow. The Klamath Lakes were miniature representatives of those ancient lakes, which were apparently quite as extensive as our present great lakes.

The fossil plants contained in the collection made by Rev. Mr. Condon were most beautifully preserved, and consisted of a great number of species, most of which were new; but a number were identical with species found on the miocene tertiary of the Upper Missouri. There are also among them some species which had been found in the miocene beds of Frazer's River and Greenland. The present collection will add much to our knowledge of the flora of the miocene period on this continent.

The animal remains found in the same series of tertiaries with the plants, consist of fresh-water shells and fishes, with a few mammalia bones. The shells are numerous species of melania, pladorbis, corbicula and unio, all so far as known, new to science. The fishes were cyprinoids allied to mylopharodon, &c., the fishes now inhabiting the Western rivers. Among the mammalian bones contained in this collection were some that plainly belonged to the horse. The beds containing the animal remains were perhaps more recent than the plant beds, but still tertiary.

Professor Newberry also read a description of some fossils found by Professor Dawson, of Montreal, at Gaspe Bay, presenting new forms of the flora of the Devonian period.

SECTION C.

Professor A. Guyot, of Princeton College, was appointed Chairman, in place of Mr. Squier, who was obliged to be absent. The Section adopted a resolution requesting the Standing Committee of the Association to establish a permanent Section of Ethnography and Arhæology. The Section then adjourned to listen to the discussions on the eclipse, in Section A.

INDIAN ETHNOGRAPHY.

Upon the section reassembling in the Probate Court-room in the afternoon, Mr. L. H. Morgan presented a conjectural explanation of the uses of the embankments of the mound-builders, suggesting that they were similar to the tumuli of the Pueblo Indians, which were used for purposes of defence. He also suggested that the large idols of Copan were used as memorials of distinguished dead men.

Mr. Porter C. Bliss made some extended observations on the languages of South America and the classification of the present Indian inhabitants. He referred all the Indian races of the continent to one stock.

Professor Putnam also called special attention to an expedition by Messrs. McNiel and Walker, under the auspices of the Peabody Institute, to examine still further the Indian antiquities of Central America.

MERRIMAC.

BY RAIL TO NEWBURG.

Celebration of the Completion of the Newburg and New-York Railroad.

The opening of the Newburg and New-York Railroad was celebrated at Newburg yesterday. By the completion of the connecting road joining two points on the Erie Railroad by an air line, which on the old track are connected by a circuitous route, a distance of sixteen miles is saved and the running time from Newburg to Chambers-street, New-York, is greatly reduced.

At a little after 9 A. M. a special train started from Jersey City and proceeding over the Erie Road to within a mile of Turner's Station, thence turned on to the new track laid for a little over twelve miles from that point to Vail's Gate, a station just this side of Newburg. Near the junction a special train from Newburg was met, bringing the Mayor and distinguished citizens of that place who came to welcome the excursionists from New-York. The latter consisted of Hon. Harrison A. Risley, of the Treasury Department, Washington; Hons. Homer Ramsdell and C. G. Lisson, Directors Erie Railway; James Fisk, Jr., Comptroller; H. N. Otis, Secretary; J. D. White, Contractor; Captain Charles McIntosh, Superintendent of Ferries; J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent; John Houston, Engineer; Hon. Reuben Hoyt, Yonkers, J. G. Coles, William Agnew; L. G. Tillottson, Superintendent Telegraph Company; E. J. Derrick, Architect; Hugh Riddle, Ex-Superintendent; A. P. Berthoud, Superintendent Division, Hon. Mr. Andrews, and members of the New-York Press. The two trains proceeded from this point to Newburg, saluted at every station by crowds of people who cheered, fired guns, exhibited bunting and by various other demonstrations gave token of their joy at the completion of the new road.

The arrival at Newburg was signalized by the firing of cannon and the cheering of crowds of people who were assembled at the depot. The party took carriages, and, preceded by a band of music, rode through the principal streets, which were lined with people. Many of the dwellings were decorated with flags, and the occasion seemed to be regarded as one of great moment by the inhabitants. A brief visit was paid to the elegant residence of Homer Ramsdell, where the party was entertained in princely style and then rode through the ample grounds in the midst of which the mansion is located. Driving to Moore's Opera House, the party alighted there at 2 P. M., and sat down at tables bountifully spread. Before calling upon them to attack the sumptuous feast provided by the citizens of Newburg, Mayor Clark addressed them in a few words of welcome.

After full justice had been done to the repast Mayor Clark called the assemblage to order, and letters were read from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Hon. H. A. Nelson, Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, General T. G. Pitcher and others, expressing regret at their inability to be present. The regular toasts were announced and responded to as follows:

1. *The Occasion*—Response by Judge J. J. Monell.
2. *The Erie Railway*—Response by J. Fisk, Jr.
3. *The State of New-York*—Response by H. R. Stevens.
4. *The City of New York*—Response by J. Walker Fowler.
5. *The City of Newburgh*—Response by Judge J. W. Taylor.
6. *The Towns through which the Railroad runs*, New-Windsor, Cornwall and Monroe—Response by D. F. Gedney.
7. *The Civil Engineers*, the pioneers to all Public improvements—Response by O. W. Barnes.
8. *The County of Orange*—Response by C. H. Winfield.
9. *The City of Newark*—Response by Mayor Peddie.
10. *The several Railroads in the County of Orange*, feeders to the main Trunk Line—Response by S. W. Fullerton.
11. *Railroads*, the promoters of modern civilization—Response by Professor Bartlett.
12. *The Press*—Response by Gouverneur Carr.
13. *The Ladies*—Response by E. L. Fancher.

At the close of a brief speech by Homer Ramsdell, who, being called on by Mr. Fisk, expressed his thanks, the party broke up, and the excursionists returned to this City.

MEXICO.

Mexican Politics—Anti-American Feeling—Senseless Pageants—Mexican Credit—Beautiful Contrasts—American Intervention—Ex-Secretary Seward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

The various experiments of the Mexican people in trying to accomplish that—for them, seemingly—hardest of tasks: their own self-government, have, so far, failed. They seem to have forgotten the lessons of the past. The Republicanism which they boasted during the dark days of foreign occupation no longer exists, and the so-called patriots of the Mexican Republic have attended its recent funeral with little feelings of regret. Known to the world at large as a Republic, and really existing as a Dictatorship, within whose limits the strong arm of power and the insidious one of corruption accomplish by slow degrees the prostration and stifling of all free expression, Mexico really possesses nothing to recommend her to the consideration of her most ardent political friends. To-day the idea of American colonization, and the civilization and consequent progress which marches with it, step by step, is one of the greatest bugbears that exists for the whole Mexican people. Inducements are held out to Americans to settle and, as a matter of course, to civilize the country. With what result? Let the massacres of Cordoba, Tuxpan and other places answer. Disguise it as they may, from the Cabinet down to the dirtiest *pulquero*, who trudges along barefooted after his *burro*, we are, for them all, nothing but *gringos*—hated by them because they see in an influx of Americans into the paradise rendered wretched by their possession of it, the accomplishment of a higher destiny for it, and their own consequent and inevitable doom. Vainly they will try to oppose obstacles to their "manifest destiny;" they will have finally to give way to the onward progress of a higher civilization, or be crushed beneath the incubus of its weight. Instead of recognizing this great truth, the political chiefs of this Mexican Republic are attempting to instil more bitter hatred than that already existing against the Americans and all foreign residents generally.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF GUATIMOZIN.

Instead of endeavoring to quiet the country and settle its affairs, the Mexican Cabinet is busily engaged in planning out pageants to tickle the vanity of the Mexican rabble of the capital by disinterring the mouldering dust of dead heroes and interring them again with all the ridiculous pomp so characteristic of the Mexican character. The newest sensation in this line, about which the assembled wisdom of the Juarez Cabinet has busied itself, will prove that of the celebration of the anniversary of GUATIMOZIN'S (the successor of the famous MONTEZUMA) imprisonment, which will take place on the 13th. The celebration will consist in inaugurating a statue to the memory of this departed hero, whom Mexican history and traditions have raised to the sublimity of a demi-god. The object of this demonstration is a piece of political diplomacy on the part of the Government, and is intended to flatter the vanity of the Indian races, effecting a more perfect union among them, and refining, if possible, the deadly hatred which they entertain against the white race. The policy of this move on the part of the Government becomes at once apparent, when it is considered that the mixed and white elements constitute the intelligent portion of the Mexican people. The Indians are, on the other hand, ignorant, brutal and superstitious, forming a large numerical majority whose support and favor the Government is anxious to possess; this virtually excludes from power the intelligent and thinking minority, who view with alarm the adoption of a policy on the part of the Government which threatens to conserve to it the enormous power already possessed, or, rather, usurped by it, and a corresponding encroachment upon the liberties heretofore enjoyed by the citizens of the defunct republic. Prominent Mexicans, experienced in the history of Mexico's varied political somersaults, predict the most sinister results from the assumption by JUAREZ of the dictatorship, and a feeling of alarm and want of confidence in the future is becoming largely prevalent among all classes, native as well as foreign.

MEXICAN CREDIT.

While JUAREZ and friends are taking part in the raree-shows which they have invented for the diversion of the Mexican populace, as if to afford an illustration of the power of contrast, the doors of a bankrupt treasury are daily besieged by a crowd of needy claimants, beseeching the settlement of their dues on the part of the Government. Quite a motley assemblage, I can assure you, diversified in feature, but drawn together by one common object—that of soliciting a settlement of their claims in the worthless *bonos* of the Mexican Republic. There they stand, a surging mass composed of ruined contractors, widows of dead Mexican heroes, army veterans and crippled soldiers, one jostling the other and all clamoring for money that is not forthcoming; they are only informed that there is not more than money enough in the treasury to pay the salaries of the President and Ministers. They turn away, despair stamped on their features and anguish wringing their hearts, while President JUAREZ and party move on, in a different scene in one of their own puppet shows, surrounded by guards of honor and the glimmering of numerous candles, after the dust of some resurrected hero of another age. *They* suffer none of the inconveniences of a depreciated currency. The President receives his salary of $576 in gold weekly. His Ministers are equally fortunate; gold for them, and the miserable, worthless trash known as *bonos* (bonds) which find sale on the streets at the wretched rate of ten cents on the dollar, for the numerous victims of a bankrupt Government.

COMING TROUBLE.

Conspiracies, plots of assassination, revolutions and counter-revolutions, the inauguration of a terrible war of races and massacres; doubts as to the virtue and patriotism of JUAREZ beginning to steal imperceptibly over the minds of men once his earnest supporters, added to a dread of his ambition and fears of a *golpe de estado* and the establishment of a thorough despotism and consequent reign of terror—these are the elements of combustion in the volcanic crater over which Mexico uneasily slumbers. Want of confidence among all—nobody trusts his neighbor—all look forward to the future with gloomy forbodings. Society is wildly overturning all those wise restraints which constituted the elements of its beauty; religion is a mockery, or, at best, a theatrical representation, and religious houses are turned into breweries, where boisterous *guafiros* and *vaqueros* quaff their *pulque*; blacksmith shops, where the ring of the anvil has succeeded to the religious chant of other times; and theatres, as in the case of San Juan de Letran, where the vulgar clown cracks his still more vulgar jokes, and the jig dancer performs his varied evolutions on the dust under which lie buried the bones of numerous *Hermanas de la Caridad*, respected even by the horrible orgies of the French Revolution. You see convents and churches half torn down, with their ruins toppling over, and the streets partly obstructed with the *débris*, and you are told that those ruins commemorate the triumph of the Liberal, now the dictatorial, Party of Mexico. *This* was torn down from rage; *that*, because it was proposed to cut a street through—never yet undertaken—and another because it was ugly and offended the adobe taste of the Montezuman era of architecture. You look in vain for large or small business houses in Mexico carried on by partnership, every Mexican seeming to think that every other Mexican designs to rob or to swindle him. The effects of this sentiment of morality can be conceived at once, and the general structure of society as it exists in Mexico starts from this base of distrust and suspicion.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

As a radical cure for all the ills of this Mexican invalid, some propose, and even indignantly clamor for immediate annexation—forcible, of course, because the Mexicans would unite almost as one man against us—of the country to the United States; and another party advocate the establishment of a sort of paternal protectorate on the part of "Uncle Samuel" over the wayward young Mexican Republic. But it seems that the time for American intervention in Mexican affairs has not yet arrived. The moment will come in its own natural order. Patience and a confidence in the certain workings of destiny will quietly accomplish in the course of time, what would now cost the American Government thousands of lives and millions of money to achieve. The development of the rich mineral wealth of Sonora and Chihuahua will be accomplished under the auspices of hardy bands of gold-seekers from the United States, and in their train will follow all the other aids of a rapid civilization. American interests will increase with American population, and as succeeded in Texas and California, the native population will give way in like manner, as they have already done to the indomitable energy of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. Everything seems to indicate that the era of this influx is not far distant; if reports are to be credited, indeed, it has already commenced. LOZADA and his tribes of savages may in conjunction with a strong infusion of the American element, succeed in cutting adrift from the Federal Mexican Union, but the "Republic of the West," which he is striving to establish, will rapidly belong to the scions of another and a superior race. Thus it will be seen that those entering wedges will at last succeed in disrupting the strange anomalous thing called the Mexican Republic, and the branches lopped off from the huge trunk will, by driving the mass of the population south, tend to effect a consolidation of the future Republic of Mexico.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD, on his return from Alaska, will visit Mexico, and be received as the guest of the nation at large. Probably there is no American who shares a larger portion of Mexican sympathy and respect than the celebrated Ex-Secretary of the United States. PORTO CARRERO.

THE DOMINION.

Speech of the Governor-General at Halifax—He Explains his Quebec Speech—Reciprocity—The Prospects of the Country.

The Governor-General of Canada, Sir JOHN YOUNG, was entertained at a grand banquet in Halifax on Thursday evening last. The Mayor presided, and after the Queen and Royal Family were proposed, Sir JOHN YOUNG, who was received with enthusiasm, made a speech from which we quote the following:

"I hope that this numerous and influential company will not feel disappointed if I entirely abstain from touching on any of the exciting topics of the day, or any of these matters, which, from being still in dispute, are all the more eagerly canvassed, but which are not for my handling. There is one point, however, bordering no doubt upon the debatable ground, on which I must say a few words. The observations which I made at the sumptuous banquet given in my honor at Quebec, have set a great many comments in motion, and have given rise to a variety of constructions—constructions so various and so opposite that I might almost leave them to contradict and neutralize each other. Almost every paper published in Quebec and Ontario, containing the report of that speech, has been sent to me. From the variety of constructions put upon the speech, one might be led to suppose that I had said something new. What I had said, however, was very simple, and I fear not new. I hold in my hand a correct copy of the speech; and what I said on the point, which has been so much canvassed, was this, that the statesmen of England, warned by the events of the last century, and enlightened by the truer theories of modern Colonial policy, had acceded to the wishes of the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, and had accorded to them in full measure the rights and franchises which they claimed; and which, in my opinion, they properly claimed. I then said, at this moment you possess free representative institutions. Your destinies are in your own hands, you are free to choose and follow out your own views. The statesmen and people of England are not more free in the management of their own local affairs or in adopting a line of policy which they think conclusive to their own interests, than are the statesmen and people of the Dominion of Canada. I added, that I believed, generally speaking, the people throughout the Dominion were well satisfied with the institutions under which they lived. I then said that England was in no way indifferent to the position of the Dominion; that she viewed it with pride and confidence, and looking at the question in this light, I said, that the Canadian statesmen and people were the best judges of their own interests, and that if the people of Canada decided on some changes, I was confident that the proposition would receive from the statesmen of England a generous and friendly consideration. I argued from what had taken place to what might take place. I assumed at every stage that Canada should remain for all time to come a firm friend and faithful ally of England. There is no man of clear conceptions who does not know that it is impossible to conduct an agreement unless the premises are clearly defined; there is no one accustomed to calculation, even to the performance of a very simple problem in algebra, who does not know that if the premises are not stated with extreme accuracy, a confused jumble of figures and inextricable confusion will be the result. That was the case in the instance to which I am alluding.

I have not one word to retract or qualify in what I said at Quebec; but some one or other wishing to prove that I had said that the Dominion of Canada was not highly esteemed by the people of England, or that England had some desire to get rid of the Dominion—substituted one word for another in the report of my speech. And on that word I wish to make an observation. I referred to the possibility of Canada wishing for some other form of alliance, and every one could see from the context that I meant alliance with the mother country. For the word alliance the word allegiance was substituted—a word which I never uttered, and which does not occur in any part of my speech. The phrase "change of allegiance" was added to the speech as if it was possible that any Governor-General would speak before the people of the Dominion about a change of allegiance, or suggest that it could be looked upon with complacency by the people of England. I said also that the statesmen of England looked to the statesmen and people of Canada for guidance, and this, too, has been misconstrued. I did not mean that they would be guided by the opinions of every person who did not find his position as agreeable as he could wish—of any barrister, for instance, whose abilities did not correspond with his aspirations, or of any storekeeper whose circumstances were not as pleasant as he desired. Individuals are apt in such matters to be guided by their personal feelings and interests. A particular interest may be depressed for the moment—it may be so depressed that they might be induced to adopt the most violent means to obtain relief for a trifling and temporary suffering. But those are not the modes by which statesmen and countries decide on their policy. What the mother country, or any other nation, would look to is the Central Government. Any change proposed by the statesmen and Parliament of the Dominion will be carefully considered by the mother country. If the Parliament and the Dominion of Canada decide on a change in the form of alliance, it will be a matter of grave consideration for the people of England. The thought of the transfer of allegiance never crossed my mind. It is evident from the remainder of my speech that the Dominion was to remain a firm and faithful ally to England forever, which couldn't possibly be the case if it transferred its allegiance to a friendly but foreign power. Now, having corrected this inaccuracy, or having attempted to correct—not, perhaps, to the satisfaction of those who have uttered these criticisms, for I dare say it will be their pleasure to accept no explanation—I trust I have made the matter clear and satisfactory to this good company, and to all who are willing to listen to reason. From the truth itself I make no retraction—it expresses the notions which I intended to express.

I have had great pleasure in paying this visit to Halifax. I have been happy to learn that the season generally promises well for many industries. As we passed down the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Chaleur, I was told that the season had generally been a propitious one for the fishermen. The crops in the different districts, I am also told, promise well for the harvest; I am told that here there is a large demand for coal, and a greater call for miners than have been experienced for some time past. I trust that these favorable prospects will continue. I base this on the hope that before long the Americans will see the propriety of making some changes in their restrictive commercial policy. I arrive at this conclusion from the great meetings which have recently been held in Boston and New-York, and the resolutions passed at these meetings by men well versed in business, and who understand the cause of the ebb and flow of commercial prosperity. These men cannot but have some weight and influence with those who hold the reins of power—I hope therefore that ere long we will see some relaxations which will be beneficial to our own industries, but tenfold more beneficial to American industry and American commerce. Now, relying on those facts as topics of encouragement, and looking to the vast resources of the country, of which I have only named a few, I cannot help thinking that the Dominion is destined for a great future, and that its people will become powerful and prosperous. We have had some trial—not, perhaps, a long trial—of this great and new machine, and it has worked without jarring or friction. The harmony between the general and local Legislatures has not been in any case interrupted, while their action has been generally efficient for the public good. As regards the Provinces—without exception, I think I might say, certainly in three of them—there has been an excess of revenue over expenditure, as well as in the Dominion; all which shows a careful and vigilant supervision of the public expenditure. The laws have been equally and faithfully administered and firmly vindicated; there has been no occasion to resort in any part of the country to those speedy trials, followed by speedy execution, which prevail in other portions of the world which I could name. Looking at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and I think I am an impartial judge, I think it was distinguished by a degree of practical ability which would do honor to the ancient and renowned assemblages of Europe. The design of building up the Confederation has been steadily and honestly pursued—of building up that Confederation, which, viewed without prejudice, seems to present to every individual in every Province a wider field of exertion, and a better chance of advancement and employment, and to every interest a wider area for traffic and intercommunication, and greater facilities for mutual advantage and the general enrichment. In the course of building up this Confederation, in the last session, we acquired the great territories of the Northwest by a negotiation ably conducted in London. Another Province, Newfoundland, has shown a disposition to enter into the Confederation. The propositions from that island have been wisely and liberally entertained, and I trust that ere twelve months elapse they will be carried into full effect. I have little doubt that they will be carried into effect without any feeling of hardship one side or the other. But the Dominion Parliament did not stop here. They wisely considered that the greatness of the Dominion did not depend solely upon its extent of territory, but upon the contentment and good-will of its inhabitants; and they sought to conciliate the people of Nova Scotia. They so far succeeded that they did conciliate a great many of them—and among them some of the most intelligent and prominent men in the country. I will not pursue this subject much further, except to say that I believe firmly that the Dominion Parliament will continue to carry out this policy. I speak of the Parliament because the Government, constitutionally considered, is only a standing committee of Parliament—as Parliament is a reflex of the people. The people control both the Government and the Parliament. The Parliament and people are bent on continuing the great work of consolidating the Dominion. My presence here proves this determination, as I came here advised by the Privy Council of Canada, and attended by some of them, in order to study the resources and requirements of Nova Scotia, and be better able to deal with any questions which might arise, or any claims which might be preferred. If this conciliatory policy has not been altogether met in some quarter in a corresponding spirit, the fault cannot be laid at our door. Notwithstanding partial discouragement, we shall continue to follow this policy. I speak for the Parliament and Administration of which I am the head, and you may rely on this that every reasonable claim which Nova Scotia can put forward will be attentively considered—that to every grievance a remedy will be attempted to be applied—and that Nova Scotia will receive as generous treatment as is consistent with the general rights of the Provinces.

HOMICIDE IN BALTIMORE.

A Man's Brains Crushed Out With a Stone.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Aug. 23.

The public house of AUGUST BECK, situated on Butcher's-lane, near the first toll gate on the Frederick road, was yesterday afternoon made the scene of a fearful tragedy. A party of a dozen or more men were seated in the restaurant drinking about 5 o'clock, when JOHN CHAMBERS, who was seated in close proximity to LEWIS METTEE, remarked that JOSEPH WARE, also one of the party, "was drunk." A moment later WARE made his appearance, when METTEE said, "JOE, I heard you were drunk." WARE replied, "Who said so," and was informed that CHAMBERS had made the remark. CHAMBERS then rose and denied having made the accusation against WARE, called METTEE a liar, and at the same instant dealt him a blow with his fist, knocking him over a chair to the floor. A general scuffle then began, during which METTEE was badly beaten and kicked about the body, besides receiving a severe gash over the right eye, which, it is thought, may cause the loss of the sight. The affray was quieted by the intervention of bystanders. During the momentary suspension of hostilities, however, news of the affair had been conveyed to METTEE'S brother, AUGUST, who, in company with a man named HENRY BREAMER, quickly repaired to the scene, and, upon seeing the condition of his brother, inquired "Who did it?" and was answered that CHAMBERS was the man. He immediately began an assault on CHAMBERS, in which he was joined by his brother LEWIS and HENRY BREAMER. The three men in a few moments overpowered CHAMBERS, who was a man of powerful strength, and fought desperately. Becoming weakened from the blows dealt rapidly on various portions of his body, he was finally compelled to succumb. A general fight ensued, which was participated in by the friends of both parties, the closing scene of which is horrible to relate. LEWIS METTEE, the one first injured, had succeeded in forcing CHAMBERS to the floor, and possessing himself of a sharp pointed stone, weighing some ten pounds, actually drove it into the face and head of his victim, crushing his skull in a terrible manner, only ceasing when the brains of the murdered man bespattered the floor of the room. CHAMBERS gasped a few times, and in five minutes after being struck by the stone was a corpse.

Sergeant ZIMMERMAN, with Officers O. N. SMITH and COOK, of the Western District, visited the scene of the tragedy, and after some difficulty arrested LEWIS and AUGUST METTEE and HENRY BREAMER, and lodged them in the Western Station-house for examination before Justice BRIDE this morning, when they will be transferred to the authorities of Baltimore County. CHAMBERS, who resided on the Frederick road, near the toll-gate, leaves a wife and four children. He was by occupation a miller, and was employed at the mill of Messrs. TYSON & Co., on the Frederick turnpike.

The Sentence of Dr. Schoeppe—He is Condemned to Death.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Carlisle, Penn., gives an account of the sentence of Dr. SCHOEPPE for the murder of Miss STEINECKE by poison. The motion for a new trial having been denied, and the prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, responded:

"That the jury had decided that he was guilty, but even their verdict could not make him so. The jury had decided upon a matter, viz., the question of his guilt, when they were incompetent to decide; that it required the learned in his profession to decide that question, and the most eminent in his profession had decided that his guilt had not been shown. The public believe him guilty, but time will bring to light his innocence; and long after his bones would be mouldering in the tomb his innocence would clearly appear."

The Court then proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows:

"PAUL SCHOEPPE, after a patient and protracted trial before a jury of your own selection, and defended by able and zealous counsel, you have been found guilty of murder of the first degree. Our law requires that the crime of willful and deliberate murder be punished with death, and this is in accordance with the Divine mandate, which declares 'that whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' We will not detail or recapitulate the evidence which satisfied the jury of your guilt, but the arguments of your learned and zealous counsel have failed to satisfy the Court that the verdict is not justified by this evidence. You are a man of education and intelligence, and can fully appreciate and realize the position in which your crime has placed you, and we do not consider it necessary to address you in the language of admonition or warning. Your victim was MARIA STEINECKE, an old lady 65 years of age, friendless and unprotected, and at the time a boarder in one of our hotels, who was possessed of an estate of about $40,000. You gained her confidence so far as to correspond with her, and obtain from her $1,000. Emboldened by your success, you determined to possess her entire estate, and to effect your purpose you wrote a paper purporting to be the will of MARIA STEINECKE, and purporting to be signed by her, in which you are the sole legatee, and to this paper your name and the name of your father are attached as witnesses. That this paper is forged and false cannot be doubted, for your father, who was examined as a witness by your counsel, was not even asked whether the paper was genuine. But to consummate your purpose the death of Miss STEINECKE was necessary; this, the jury have found by their verdict, you soon afterward effected, by administering to her poison. The arguments of your persuasive and eloquent counsel on the motion for a new trial having failed to satisfy the Court that the verdict of the jury is not sustained by the evidence, it becomes our solemn but imperative duty to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you, which is that you, PAUL SCHOEPPE, be taken hence by the Sheriff of Cumberland County, to the jail of said county, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of said jail, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The Judge then added the usual prayer, "And may God have mercy on your soul."

PETER COOPER AND THE WORKINGMEN.

Delegates from the Labor Congress Express its Thanks to Mr. Cooper.

Speeches on the Occasion—Interesting Reminiscences of Cooper Institute—How it was Built, and its Present Pecuniary Condition.

Previous to adjourning, the National Labor Congress, which met in Philadelphia last week, passed a resolution tendering thanks to PETER COOPER Esq., of this City, for his advocacy of the American monetary system, and of the claims of the laboring masses, and appointed a Committee of five to make a formal presentation to him of this token of esteem and respect.

In accordance with the directions contained in that resolution, the Special Committee so appointed, together with a few friends, proceeded to Mr. COOPER'S residence, corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 3 P. M. yesterday, and discharged the duty imposed on them. The members of the Committee were General A. M. WEST, of Mississippi; HAL. T. WALKER, of Alabama; A. C. PHELPS, of Connecticut; E. L. ROSEMAN, of New-York, and S. B. PRATT, of Massachusetts. After the Committee had been individually introduced to Mr. COOPER by H. R. AUSTIN, Esq., of Tennessee, General WEST, who acted as speaker for the Committee, said:

Mr. COOPER—We are a Committee appointed by the late National Labor Congress to present you the thanks of that body for the interest you have ever manifested in behalf of the workingmen of the country, and to assure you that we fully appreciate the efforts you have made to advance the welfare of the laboring masses. The authority by which we come here is embodied in the following resolution, which I will read. [General WEST here read the resolution, and continued:] It becomes my duty, as well as my pleasure, to tender, on behalf of the Congress and of this Committee, this well-merited tribute to one who is justly considered the representative workingman of this great nation, and whose example we all should try to imitate. Allow me to assure you, Sir, that the National Labor Congress, entertain no agrarian ideas; that we desire the enforcement of no agrarian measures; that we are governed solely by principles which, if put into operation, would, in our honest judgment, tend equally to the advantage of the capitalist and the laborer. While, as a workingman who has gained success by persevering industry and marked probity of character, you are regarded as an exemplar in whose steps we would gladly follow, we look with peculiar satisfaction on your whole past life, and especially on your dedication of so large a portion of your wealth to an institution for securing a scientific education to the children of the poor, which act on your part excites within us feelings not only of gratitude but of admiration. We commend your worthy example to men of wealth throughout the country, especially those who, like you, have come into the possession of riches by means of industry, economy and integrity; and we cordially invite you, and prayerfully hope that you may be present with us at our next Congress, in Cincinnati, on the third Monday in August, 1870, if for no other purpose than to give weight to our deliberations by your countenance and advice; and so set at rest any charges of agrarian tendencies that may be urged against us while we prove to the world by your presence that we make no war upon capital.

Mr. COOPER, evidently impressed by this mark of respect, replied:

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LABOR CONGRESS: I return you my most sincere thanks for this tribute of esteem on behalf of the workingmen of the country, and beg to assure you that my sympathies are now, as they have been, with every effort calculated to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes. I was always a workingman, and have never considered myself anything else. I am glad to see the manifestation of a desire on your part to pursue a course of action which will advance your own interests without working detriment to those of any other portion of society. I hope the workingmen will persevere in well-doing, until the whole community unites with them to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and promote the general welfare—the three great objects of our form of government. You were pleased to allude to my humble efforts to bring within the reach of the children of the poorer classes the means of obtaining a scientific education. I have done what I could; have laid the foundation, at least, of a system of gratuitous education in this respect which, I hope, will be perfected by others more competent for the work than myself, and which I earnestly wish may be hereafter extended over all our common country. It is only by giving to the children of the working masses the knowledge of scientific matters that we must expect to see the interests of labor advanced in a degree calculated to prove eminently beneficial to men in all classes and conditions of life. I began my career with nothing but naked hands and an honest purpose, and if I have been prospered, I must attribute my success, under Divine Providence, simply to the fact that I made honesty my rule of conduct and industry my motto. You may not be aware, but it is true, that the erection of the institution to which you have referred, cost nearly all I was then worth; and, at times, the completion of it seemed to be a matter of doubt. Providence favored me, however, and while its erection was going forward I had a prosperous business, which enabled me to bring it to completion, and now it is secured beyond all contingencies. It is regularly chartered by the State; it cannot be sold for taxes, and all the rents and emoluments accruing from it are to be forever devoted to the object which impelled me to establish it—the education of such young men and women as are desirous of gaining scientific knowledge, and have not the pecuniary means for so doing. If it shall continue to benefit these, in the future, as it has in the past, I shall feel that I have been fully compensated for any efforts I may have undertaken in their behalf. And now, gentlemen of the Committee, allow me, through you, to return my hearty thanks to the National Labor Congress, that worthy and influential body of my fellow-workingmen, for this kindly remembrance of one who has not done much, but whose earnest wish and prayer is, for the success and happiness of all such as follow honest industrial pursuits for the maintenance of themselves and their families, and, by so doing, advance the interest and the glory of our common country.

The Committee then accepted an invitation to partake of the hospitalities of Mr. COOPER'S mansion, and after spending an hour in social converse they bade him an affectionate adieu. Mr. COOPER expressed his desire to be present at the meeting of the next Labor Congress, but did not feel authorized to make a promise to that effect so far in advance. Altogether, the affair was a praiseworthy tribute to Mr. COOPER, and most creditable to the Committee having the matter in charge.

The New Post Office.

The work of excavating the site of the new Post Office is fairly begun. As soon as the foundation of the exterior walls is laid, the fence now inclosing the sidewalks on Broadway and Park-row will be moved in to the line of the old iron railing. It was considered safer to take in the walks while the excavation, twenty-five feet below the surface, was being made; the work also could be done much quicker with the additional room. Mr. MULLETT thinks the sidewalks will be free to the public again before Winter sets in, when they will be most needed. A wooden building is now going up on the north side for the accommodation of workmen and tools. In regard to the interior of the building the plans are not complete, and will not be for some time, as improvements and modifications may be desirable. The architect's chief aim is to have the building lighted and ventilated in the best manner possible.

The City authorities still seem indisposed to make an exchange of ground with the Government. They now wish to sell the upper site, but the architect says he has neither money nor authority to buy it, and proposes to proceed with the work he has commenced.

The building will be finished in about three years.

Daring Robbery at Kingsbridge.

The residence of GEORGE W. WETMORE, Esq., on the Westchester side of Harlem River, at Kingsbridge, was entered on Monday noon and robbed of a writing-case, containing a number of important papers, a lady's gold hunting watch and chain valued at $200, a cameo breast-pin and ear-rings, surrounded with pearls, valued at $200; a gold bracelet, with enameled band, valued at $100; a pair of ear-rings, set with coral and pearl, valued at $75, and some other articles of jewelry. The value of all the property taken was about $600, besides important papers which cannot be replaced.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Signatures to the Mammoth Petition not Easily Obtained.

The weekly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday was somewhat informal, owing to the absence of Mrs. STANTON, Mrs. PHELPS, Miss ANTHONY and others at the Newport Convention. Mrs. WILBOUR presided, about twenty ladies composing the meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to the organization of the Seven Censors of Vermont for their resolutions recommending the passage by Congress of Woman's Suffrage amendment. As there was no business before the meeting, Mrs. FOSBERG gave her experiences in trying to obtain signatures to the petition, now in circulation, asking Congress to pass a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution giving the vote to woman. She said she had been to a very large number of persons, but could show small results. Strange as it might seem, the cold shoulder was turned upon her much oftener by her own sex than by men. The women she saw—and she had been to all classes, from the lady in the drawing-room to the servant girl in the kitchen—invariably asked her what good the vote would do them—they had enough trouble now—did she want to make men of them? The men received her with more consideration. Some shook their heads gravely and wanted to think about it; others signed readily; others gave a flat refusal; a few wanted their wives' permission first; and one declared that if women were allowed to vote there would be no marriages! The speaker stated that she had been among the employes at the Bible House. From the men she got a number of signatures, but in the girls' and women's department she labored in vain, not a single one wishing to sign. She found them wholly ignorant of the objects of the movement and could get their attention only by telling them that the woman's vote meant equal wages for both sexes where they did the same work. Still they held off. Of the seventy-five signatures Mrs. FOSBERG has obtained, less that twenty-five are women's.

Remarks on the subject were made by Mrs. BLAKE, Miss JAMES, Mrs. SOMMERBY and others. Owing to Miss ANTHONY'S absence, the subject of her relation to the Philadelphia Labor Convention was not brought up.

Trial of Chemical Fire Engine.

The owners of a new chemical fire engine gave an exhibition of its working yesterday afternoon at the Battery. Among the spectators were several of the Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer KINGSLAND. The particular merit claimed for the engine was that the stream thrown from it was a chemical liquid which would completely smother a flame.

In the air-chamber of the engine is fixed a small perforated cylinder containing a certain compound through which the water must pass before it enters the hose. What the compound was the inventors declined to state, but claimed that the water, thus combined with the chemical mixture, generated carbonic acid gas the moment it touched the fire, which displayed the oxygen and rendered further combustion impossible. The trial yesterday was successful as an exhibition. A quantity of old barrels, stuffed with straw and covered with tar, were set on fire, and the chemical stream turned on it. The effect was similar to what water would have produced, except that where the stream was poured the flames seemed unable to spread again, at least for a time. The fire was put out in about five minutes.

The Chief-Engineer watched the process closely, but could not see that the results were particularly remarkable. In his own opinion, water, pure and unadulterated, was the best thing to extinguish a fire with.

The new machine worked well, and better results may yet be obtained from the invention. It has the advantage of being no more expensive than ordinary engines. In fact, the solution, which costs but a trifle, could be used in our present steam machines.

Fatal Accident at the Adirondack Steel Works.

Yesterday morning at 7:10 a boy named JOHN ARMOUR was drawn into the ponderous rollers of a machine used for rolling steel in the Adirondack Steel Works at the foot of Warren-street, Jersey City, and instantly killed. When the accident occurred, the lad was engaged in oiling the machinery, and necessarily while in motion. He had temporarily removed the guard, a board fender, for greater facility in oiling, and the spout of his can got caught in the rollers, and, foolishly retaining his hold upon it, his hand was caught and he was drawn into the machinery, at the time making 120 revolutions per minute. The poor boy did not have time to cry out, and before the machine could be stopped he had gone through and come back, (the machine having a return motion,) and been dropped out into the pit beneath a mangled mass of matter, his head being the only part bearing any resemblance to a human being, a portion of the remains still adhering to the rollers.

The remains were gathered up, and by permission of the Coroner removed to the residence of the mother of the deceased. They will be interred to day.

Last Fall another boy was crushed to death by the rollers in the same works, and at the suggestion of the Coroner's jury in that case, the proprietors caused guards to be placed around the rollers for the prevention of like accidents; but to oil the rollers, which ARMOUR was engaged in doing, it was necessary to remove the guards.

Deceased resided with his mother, who is a widow, at No. 130 Hudson-street, Jersey City. This family has been exceedingly unfortunate. Mr. ARMOUR lost his life by an accident on board of a vessel some years since, and a younger son lost his life by an accident on the railroad a year and a half ago.

Picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Yesterday the Fenians of New-York and vicinity had a gala time of it at Jones' Wood. The Brotherhood held a grand civic and military picnic there in the afternoon and evening, which was attended by thousands who enjoyed it immensely. The Legion of St. Patrick turned out 300 strong, including companies from Paterson, N. J., and Brooklyn. They were reviewed on the grounds toward evening by the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel SAVAGE, who also addressed them briefly. Dancing, shooting, swinging and fun of all sorts was indulged in by the merry Hibernians.

A FENIAN IN TROUBLE AT MORRISANIA.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night an altercation took place between a number of men in Morrisania on the subject of Fenianism. They were ordered to disperse, when a printer from New-York by the name of CHARLES F. NUGENT, refusing to postpone his harangue in favor of Fenianism to a more appropriate time and place, was locked up for the night and fined yesterday by Justice HAUPTMAN.

Music at Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Park Band at the north end of the Green at the Park to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Kœniggrætzer," .... Piefke
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas" .... Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Freudensalven" .... Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Giuramento" .... Mercadante

PART II.

5. March and Chorus, "Tannhæuser" .... Wagner
6. Aria, "I Duo Foscari" .... Verdi
7. Polka, "Anvil" .... Parlow
8. Fantasie, "Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer

PART III.

9. Overture, "La Sirene" .... Auber
10. Song, "Good Night" .... Kuecken
11. Waltz, "Immortellen" .... Gungl
12. Galop, "Hit and Miss" .... Herve

Meeting of the Police Board—New Sub-Precinct in Brooklyn.

The Board of Police held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present. Upon the recommendation of Superintendent KENNEDY, a new sub-precinct was established in the Forty-third Precinct, Brooklyn, with the following boundaries: Hamilton-avenue, Rapelyea-street, Third-place, Fourth-street and Gowanus Canal. The Board also ordered the transfer of Sergeant CHARLES W. WOODWARD from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Seventh Precinct, and of Roundsman BERGHOLD from the Tenth Precinct to the Fourteenth Precinct, Roundsman DORAN, of the latter, being remanded to post duty.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Disagreement of the Jury—Conflicting Verdicts.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of SAMUEL G. MORROW, a lad, 11 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 649 Hudson-street, and who died from injuries received in West Twelfth-street, near Abingdon-square, on Wednesday evening last by being run over by car No. 1 of the Bleecker-street Railroad. The accident occurred at that point in West Twelfth-street where the Bleecker-street track intersects that of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and it was while the lad was attempting to avoid an Eighth-avenue car that he was knocked down by the horses attached to the Bleecker-street car and the wheels of the car passed over one of his legs, crushing it in a terrible manner.

The following is an abstract of the testimony taken before the Coroner:

Israel Bowen, of No. 229 West Twelfth-street, deposed that immediately after the accident he conveyed the lad to a drug-store, where the fractured limb was bound up; the lad was then taken to the residence of his parents where he subsequently died.

John Crowe, of West Twelfth and Hudson streets, testified that he saw the boy run against the horses attached to the car and he was knocked down by the dash-board; did not see the car pass over him, but after the accident saw the fractured leg dangling and blood streaming from it; the driver of the car "broke up" as soon as possible; the deceased was attempting to cross the track in front of the horses.

Peter A. Norris, driver of the car by which the deceased lad was run over, testified that the deceased jumped on the front step of the car, (right side,) and on being told to leave jumped off again, and putting his fingers to his nose laughed at the witness; he again told him to go away when the boy started to run and ran under the forelegs of the horses; he applied the brake with all his power; he stopped the car quickly, but not in time to prevent the accident; the drivers are allowed forty minutes to make half a trip; the distance from the depot to the terminus being about three miles; if the brakes of a car are in good order a car can be stopped within ten or twelve feet on a down grade.

Wm. Angel, the conductor of the car, was examined, but his testimony was merely corroborative of that given by the driver.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a lengthy deliberation, failed to agree, and returned two verdicts as follows:

That the deceased came to his injuries accidentally received by being run over by car No. 1 of the Bleecker-street line, on the 18th day of August, and we exonerate the driver from all blame in the matter, and we consider that he endeavored to his utmost exertion to prevent the occurrence.

(Signed) DENNIS O'NEIL,
P. J. McKENNA,
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS.

The dissenting jurors rendered the following verdict:

That SAMUEL G. MORROW came to his death from injuries received on the 18th day of August, 1869, and we consider said Company deserving of censure for not having some means on the front platforms to prevent persons getting on the car, and we likewise censure the driver for not stopping the car sooner.

(Signed) JOHN J. REGAN,
JOHN McCARTHY.

Coroner FLYNN decided to hold MORRIS, the driver, in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

The Defendants Ramsey and Van Valkenburg Before Judge Barnard.

In the case of AYRO CHASE *vs.* JOHN W. VAN VALKENBURG and others, the defendants, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY and JOHN W. VAN VALKENBURG, were yesterday before Judge BARNARD, in obedience to an attachment for contempt of Court, in having violated and resisted its orders.

In addition to the interrogatories which were filed, the defendants were orally examined by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG testified as follows:

I did send men down on the road from Albany; they were not desperadoes nor roughs; don't have any such men in Albany; they were sent down to protect the property of the road in general, and to stop the Fisk party from making a raid on our road; this was after I turned Fisk out of our office in Albany, about Monday or Tuesday; did not know of the men being armed; gave no directions to arm them; was not with them myself; did not leave Albany with them; I did not know where the books of the office were when Fisk came there on Saturday morning, nor do I know where they have been since; have not seen any of them since; I left Albany shortly afterward and went to Chatham Four Corners; finally went to another State; Pruyn told me on the night of the 6th of August that he had been appointed receiver; told me this in Henry Smith's office; I was sent for to come there; Pruyn put me in charge of the general office of the Company in Albany; saw Pruyn, Smith, Ramsey and Young Peckham at Smith's office; I got there about nine o'clock; when I first got there Pruyn did not inform me that he had been appointed receiver; Mr. Smith went out and came back about 9:45, and said Pruyn had been appointed receiver, and produced the papers; Pruyn then told me he had been appointed receiver and wanted me to go down and take charge of the general office; the next morning I went to the general office, having in my possession the papers appointing Pruyn receiver; it was some hours afterward that Fisk presented me with the papers appointing him receiver; Fisk said he was going to take possession; I asked him who he was, and he replied "James Fisk, of New-York;" he said he would take possession of the road if it cost millions of money and took any number of men; I told him I had possession by authority of the receiver, and would keep possession; I forced Fisk out of a chair he was sitting in the Treasurer's room; I saw, at the time Pruyn claimed the receivership, all the proper papers, and I believed I was simply doing my duty, in obedience to the orders of the receiver in accordance with law, and not disobeying any other branch of the Supreme Court; Fisk reached the office before the ordinary business hours; the funds and books were all locked up; five or six athletic men accompanied Fisk; they were all strangers to me; Fisk said, "These are my boys;" he said, "Rush in, boys, and take possession;" they came; they afterward went; I found Herrick was coöperating with Fisk; Fisk was very excitable and abusive; he talked in the Bowery style, and was "red hot;" he wanted all the doors opened, and ordered them to be opened; he said, "This is the twenty-seventh raid I have made, and I propose to take you fellows;" I told him he'd have a good time; I told him I was there by order of Mr. Pruyn, who had been appointed receiver by Mr. Justice Peckham; he said he didn't care anything for that; he then ordered his "boys" in and told them to put my "boys" out; I then took Fisk by the arm, and there was a pretty lively tussle among all hands, but Fisk and his "boys" were deposited outside of the office; Pruyn came in afterward, as did also Fisk; Pruyn told Fisk that he (Pruyn) had been appointed receiver; Fisk insisted on remaining, and did remain until the office closed; Fisk offered to play Ramsey a game of "seven-up" for the possession of the road; the men sent out on Monday and Tuesday were to protect the road from raids by the Fisk party; they were told to drive the marauders back, if they showed violence; the Governor took possession of the road in the afternoon, and the trains ran regularly the next day; Fisk made no other effort to take possession; the Deputy Sheriff arrested Fisk; was advised to send men, take up the tracks and destroy the trestle-work, by Mr. Pruyn; was acting in good faith; knew Fisk had been appointed receiver by Mr. Justice Barnard, and that he had possession of about fifteen miles of the road, which had been taken by them by force; I thought it was my duty to eject these men; Fisk, nor any of his party used force in the office until force had been used against them; frogs were put down to throw engines from the track, to prevent our depots from being destroyed by the Fisk party; there was a division of parties on our road—the Ramsey and the anti-Ramsey party; Herrick was opposed to Ramsey; the frogs were also used to prevent accidents from trains running contrary to my orders, and to the time table, and were used near stations to switch off the trains when at slow speed, and no accident could happen by the use of them.

Mr. Joseph H. Ramsay testified that he first heard of the restraint, Aug. 4; about the same time heard that Fisk and Coulter had been appointed receivers; understood measures were then taken to have Pruyn appointed; believed the stock books were in the possession of Pruyn; has caused no entries to be made in the books since they have been in the possession of Pruyn, as he feared he might thereby violate the injunction; believes the books to be in the possession of Mr. Smith; they were concealed lest the safe should be broken open; the books were taken to Mr. Smith's office; did not believe they were there now, nor did he think they had been removed out of the State by Pruyn; he believed they were in Albany. Ramsey further testified that he had not tried to put Fisk and Hatch out of the office, but did advise Van Valkenburg to take measures to resist them. At this point the examination was adjourned until this morning at 10 A. M.

The argument on the order appointing receivers and the injunction is adjourned until Sept. 13.

THE WEIGHMASTER'S FRAUDS.

The Examination of General Egan—Testimony for the Defence—Delay in the Case.

The examination into the frauds alleged against THOS. W. EGAN, while acting as United States Weigher, was resumed yesterday morning. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON appeared for the Government. Testimony was taken for the defence, JAMES HOGAN, of No. 620 Greenwich-street, being the first witness. He testified that that he worked in Egan's district in July; knew Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Buell; he was employed ten days steadily in the district; was not working every day, but was around all the time; never had seen Buell at work, and had never seen him around the pier; heard Buell speaking in regard to the arrest of Egan; he was treating all hands at the time; heard him say that he had drawn $70 and was going to Jersey City; said that he could be booked for $40,000; never saw Buell drunk during business hours.

Cross-examined: Buell told him that he had got $75 to go to Jersey City; he said when he went that it was something concerning the arrest.

Timothy J. Busch testified that he had endeavored to serve subpœnas on Mentz and Naire, witnesses for the defence; that he had been looking for them for eight or ten days, but had been unable to find any trace of them, and that he had been told that there were no such men.

Defendants' counsel subsequently asked for an adjournment, stating that he desired an extension of time to enable him to produce the witnesses.

The Commissioner offered to issue immediate attachments against them, and counsel replied that he did not desire to resort to such a summary measure until another opportunity was given the witnesses to appear.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday next at 2 o'clock, at which time it will doubtless be brought to a conclusion. It has already occupied several days, the examination being closed for the prosecution on the 9th inst. Since that time every facility has been afforded to the defence by the Government for the purpose of preparing witnesses.

Deaths in Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn last week was 210, being sixteen less than the number reported in the previous week. Of the whole number 150 were children under 5 years of age, and of these eighty-one were in their first, and fifty-six in their second year. The principal diseases resulting in death were: Cholera infantum, 45; cholera morbus, 25; consumption, 16; pneumonia, 10; disease of the brain, 12; marasmus, 18; convulsions, 12. The deaths by wards were as follows:

Wards.	From Zymotic Diseases.	Total.	Wards.	From Zymotic Diseases.	Total.
II	3	6	XIV	3	8
III	1	2	XV	4	8
IV	2	5	XVI	14	21
V	3	14	XVII	6	14
VI	5	14	XVIII	6	14
VII	5	8	XIX	3	9
VIII	3	10	XX	3	3
IX	6	13	XXI	9	15
X	4	10	XXII	2	3
XI	8	13			
XII	6	14	Total	95	210
XIII		6			

Besides the foregoing, there were thirty deaths outside the city limits, of which thirteen were from zymotic diseases. The death rate in the City was 36.80 per 1,000 of the population upon the annual basis.

Burglaries in New-Hampshire—The Stolen Property Found in This City.

Some nights since a number of bold burglaries were committed in Keene, N. H., and surrounding towns, the burglars in every instance escaping with their booty. It was found, however, after a time, that two cases of shoes stolen from Keene had been sent to this City by express, and the losers coming in pursuit, were referred to Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct. That officer on Monday evening found that there was good reason to suspect that the property was in the possession of CHRISTIAN START and CHARLES START, at No. 496 Pearl-street, but was obliged to wait until the next morning for a search warrant. Going to the place early yesterday morning he found that the suspected persons had removed during the night, but he succeeded during the day in finding them again at No. 434 East Fifteenth-street, where the stolen property was also found, together with a number of other articles which the complainant in the case claimed to identify as property which had been stolen from several of his neighbors. Subsequently Detective FIELD arrested one CHARLES HURD, *alias* Charles W. Flood, in Greenwich-street, who, it is claimed, is the burglar who forwarded the goods to this City from New-Hampshire. The case being taken before Inspector WALLING, at the Central Police Office, yesterday afternoon, that officer directed Detective FIELD to take possession of all the property in the store of the STARTS in East Fifteenth-street, and to take it, together with the prisoners, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, this morning, for disposition by that Magistrate.

The Battery Sea Wall.

The Government expects to have the sea wall on its side of the Battery finished this Fall. Its base will be ten feet thick and the top five feet, which is only about half the thickness of similar walls in other harbors. It is to cost about $150,000. No appropriation has yet been made for the barge office, though plans and estimates have been made three times. The New-York delegation in Congress has refused to recommend or vote for the required sum, $500,000.

Suicide at South Orange.

MELCHOIR WIRSHING, a man living at South Orange, left his home about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, proceeded to some trees a short distance from his house and attaching one end of a rope to the limb of a tree and the other to his neck, swung himself off a fence. His body was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning. He was about 67 years of age, and was dependent upon charity for his living. He left a wife, but no children.

Charges Against Emigrant Clerks.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Messrs. ALBERTSON and SMITH, clerks at Castle Garden, by Commissioner O'GORMAN, met at No. 82 Nassau-street yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses the matter was adjourned.

Coroners' Cases.

CONRAD HOFFMAN, a native of Germany, 17 years of age, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from a compound fracture of the skull received by falling from the first floor to the sub-cellar of SUMNER'S brewery, No. 225 West Eighteenth-street, on Monday evening. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Nos.
13—Paine vs. Levy.
77—Vetterlein vs. O'Brien.
107—Clifton Chem. Works vs. George E. White et al.

Nos.
112—Hagan v. Brunner et al.
147—Smith et al. vs. Trienran et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

Before Judge Barnard.

Thomas Brown *vs.* William A. Churchill et al.; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Buck *vs.* Smith et al.; Special Term case; complaint dismissed.

Madaline Weber *vs.* Mathew Weber; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Henrietta Macke *vs.* Frederick Macke; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Bertha Heckel *vs.* Charles Heckel; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Ferdinand G. Schaf *vs.* Catharine Birkle; motion granted.

Sarah L. Blount *vs.* David T. Blount; order of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Palmores vs. Hualbig; motion denied.

Rosenbaum vs. Keely et al.; motion granted.

Hubbard, Jr., vs. Bradhurst; motion granted, and reference ordered to hear and determine.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge McCunn.

Couran vs. Couran; motion of reference granted.

Henderson vs. Stone et al.; attachment to issue unless defendant pays full amount tendered with $10 costs of motion.

Auld vs. McGrath, Administratrix, &c.; motion to confirm the decree of foreclosure in this case granted.

Lambie vs. Budlewick; motion granted and reference appointed.

Balch et al. vs. Blane; motion denied with $10 costs.

Alburtus vs. Allerton et al.; motion to examine additional witnesses granted.

Hollister vs. Haller; motion staying proceedings denied with costs.

Ball vs. Goodenough et al.; motion granted.

Schrank vs. Schrank; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Beach vs. Reed et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Brown vs. Codling; motion to open default denied unless defendant consent to a reference; in that case granted.

Leaschner vs. Leaschner; motion granted and cause referred.

In the matter of the petition of Randall Wardell to be discharged from custody; prisoner remanded.

Frederick vs. Frederick; motion dismissed.

Stuyvesant vs. Browning; motion to confirm report of referee and for an allowance in this case granted.

In the matter, &c., of the petition for the discharge of Jacialo Lachamezine from custody, Judge Cardozo having passed upon the question in this case, I decline to discharge the prisoner.

In the matter of the petition, &c., of Jane Dorsey to be discharged from custody; the boy James Dorsey illegally held, and discharge granted.

By Judge Jones.

Edwards vs. Fredmeister et al.; motion granted.

Beasel vs. Baker et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $220 49 with costs.

Moses vs. Banker et al.; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Fuinin vs. Malloy; an engrossed copy as corrected by the Judge, having the exhibit written out in full, be submitted to him for his fiat.

Hausman vs. Jacob; default opened as far as to permit defendant to come in and answer on payment of $10 cost of opposing, answer to be served and payment made in five days.

Reilly vs. Hausen; the affidavit on which the motion to open default in not answering is founded are wanted, and they are not with the papers submitted.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. Edwin J. Riddle; motion granted without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Tappen.

Susannah D. French vs. Thomas B. Rhodes; motion denied provided sureties justify, &c.

Margaret Allen vs. George C. Allen; judgment for plaintiff.

Thomas H. L. Wilcox vs. Hiram S. Perry; judgment for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CONDEMNATIONS.

Four cases of glass buttons were condemned yesterday, they having been seized by Collector Grinnell for non-payment of rent. There was a large quantity of whisky and cigars also condemned, of which no particulars could be ascertained.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

Testimony was taken in the examination of Samuel and Moses Strauss, of No. 74 William-street, charged with not having kept a daily record of their purchases of leaf tobacco, as required by the seventy-sixth section of the Revenue laws. Isaac Harvey, Assistant Assessor, testified that he had examined the book kept by defendants and had found it to be incomplete, the residence, State and district of the purchaser not being given in it. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CIGAR CASES.

Thomas Hughes, a liquor dealer, was charged with having exposed cigars for sale which were not properly stamped. He was held for examination. The following named cigar dealers, arrested for a violation of the Revenue laws, were discharged on payment of costs: M. Meyer, No. 60 Avenue C; Julius Goldsmith, No. 35 Avenue C; J. Deutchleger, No. 40 Avenue C; F. Wallenkauf, No. 265 Avenue C. It appeared in every instance that the law was violated through ignorance.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RETURNS.

A search warrant was issued yesterday for the purpose of procuring the books belonging to Archer Brothers, of Washington-street, who are charged with having made fraudulent revenue returns. The books were promptly produced by the accused.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

HARSH TREATMENT ON SHIPBOARD.

Captain Clapp, of the bark *Fanny*, was arrested for having beaten one of his seamen named Frank Morrell in a cruel manner during a voyage between Mobile and Havre. He was held for examination.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

John McCarthy, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

John Miller, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

Edward Gallagher, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

Margaret Woods, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Thomas Winters, petit larceny; Roman Catholic Asylum.

Robert Watson, petit larceny; House of Refuge.

Aaron Snyder, petit larceny; fined $50.

William Kelly, assault and battery; fined $10.

John Klamp, assault and battery; fined $10.

James Welsh, assault and battery; fined $10.

Christian Folk, assault and battery; fined $10.

Charles Keller, assault and battery; fined $5.

Martin Taylor, assault and battery; City Prison ten days.

Arthur Higgins, assault and battery; Penitentiary four months.

Francis Schenck, assault and battery; Penitentiary four months.

William Kelly, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith Justice.

COMPLAINTS MULTIPLYING.

An account has been published in the TIMES of a certain transaction in which it was alleged one Matt Bedell had been engaged, which was called in law obtaining money by false and fraudulent practices. Yesterday the same prisoner was brought in under the name of G. M. Lawrence, to answer a complaint made against him by Isaac Anderson, of the Harlem Bank, who alleged that on the 9th inst., Bedell *alias* Lawrence, presented at the Harlem Bank a check for $300, drawn by himself on the Eighth National Bank, which he represented to be good, and thereby obtained the money for it. The check being subsequently presented at the Eighth National Bank was refused payment, Bedell *alias* Lawrence not having had any account there since the 20th of July. The accused was held for examination.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Philip Frank, of No. 217 West Thirteenth-street, made a complaint stating that since the 27th of January, and prior to the 16th of July, Maximilian Well, employed by him as a book-keeper, had embezzled $300 by means of false entries and erasures in his books. The accused was held for trial.

BOLD THEFT.

It appears from the complaint of Philip Markheimer, of No. 306 Eighth-avenue, that yesterday Frank Delmar entered his store and snatched nine watches, worth $302, from the show case, with which he ran away. The thief was, however, caught after a short chase by Officer Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and the stolen property found in his possession. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

HOUSE ROBBERY.

John McGuire, aged 16 years, pleaded guilty to the charge of entering the house of Annie Junker, No. 211 East Fifteenth-street, and stealing six napkin rings worth $40, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Miller, Alderman.

The cases yesterday were tried by Alderman MILLER.

John Henry, of No. 103 Columbia-street, was committed on the charge of embezzling the property of Fanny Karn.

Wm. Richard was held for severely bruising Herman Glancks in the face.

Most of the cases, as usual, were for disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 24, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	120⅜	10	Ninth Nat. Bank	113
120,000	do.	120⅜	100	Mariposa Pf.	10½
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur...s3	110	100	Pacific Mail	79¾
10,000	do.	110	200	do.	79⅜
7,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	60	45	D. & H. Can. b.c.	127¼
25,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	53½	100	Wells-Fargo...b60	19¼
10,000	do...s30	53⅝	5	Am. M. U. Ex.	38½
10,000	do.	53⅝	100	Adams Ex...b. c.	57
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	60⅛	100	N. Y. Cen...b30	199
2,000	Ga. St. 7s.	93	100	do.	198⅞
1,000	N. C. 6s, new.	50⅛	100	do...b30	199⅛
3,000	do.	51	100	do.	198⅜
10,000	do..bet. call	50⅛	41	do.	197⅞
10,000	do...s30	50⅜	100	Hudson R.	179⅝
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	65	200	do...b30	180⅛
45,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds.	93⅛	100	Reading R.	95⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s, b. c.	86⅛	100	Harlem R.	160⅛
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93⅛	400	do.	160
3,000	Erie 4th M.	82⅛	400	L. Shore & M.S.	107⅛
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	91	500	do.	107⅜
6,000	T.&W. Equip. B	77⅛	800	do.	107
2,000	Ill. Cen. 7s, '75.	120	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. R. 7s	94⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	85⅝
2,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.	88	1600	do.	85⅛
			62	do.	86
1,000	P., F.W. & C. 2d.	97⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	101	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	115
			500	do.	114⅜
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83⅛	200	do.	114⅛
			500	Mil. & St. P. R.	79⅛
2,000	do.	83⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	84
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con.	92	400	do.	83⅞
			20	do.	84⅛
			25	do...bet. call	83⅜
6,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div.	86⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	85
1,000	do...bet. call	87	100	Pitts. F.W. & Chi.	151⅛
1,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	91	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
12,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. bds.	95	450	Chic. & Alt.	158
1,000	do.	95⅛	100	H. & St. J. R. b. c.	122
1,000	W. U. T. 7s. b. c.	90	6	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	120
40	Ocean Bank	101⅛	11	Dub. & S. C.	111
50	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105⅛	20	Mor. & Es...b. c.	88

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	122⅛	$41,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110
500	do...small	122	10,000	do.	109⅞
10,000	do...b3	122⅜	29,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '65.n	120⅛
2,600	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	121⅛	500	do...small	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	120⅜	20,000	do.	120⅛
500	do...small	120⅜	500	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C. c. small	114
50,000	do.	120⅛	10,000	do.	114⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	N. C. St. 6s	55⅛	200	Harlem R.	160
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	50	200	Reading...s60	95⅛
21,000	do...s. tax	53	200	do.	95⅛
5,000	do.	53⅛	1200	do.	95⅛
20,000	Missouri 6s	86⅛	700	do.	95⅜
2,000	La. 6s.	71	500	do...s60	95⅛
1,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	81⅛	400	Lake S. & M. S.	106⅛
			200	Clev. & Pitts.	104
6,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95	1200	Chi. & N. W. R.	84⅛
			100	do.	84⅛
18	Tenth Nat. Bk.	105⅛	200	do...b60	86
16	Cent. Nat. Bank.	113	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	14	100	do.	95⅛
200	Canton Co.	58	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	78⅛
100	Pacific Mail	79	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
115	Adams Ex.	57	50	do...b60	88
400	Wells-Far. Ex.	19	300	T., W. & W.	83
10	A. M. U. Ex.	39	100	do...b3	83⅛
100	do.	38	200	Morris & Es. R.	88
500	New-York Cen.	198	50	N. J. Central	105
200	do.	197⅞	100	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	158⅛
100	do.	197⅜	1000	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
15	do.	197	100	C., C. & I. C...b30	35⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Adams Express	57	200	L. S. & M. S.	106⅛
100	West. U. T.	37⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	32
100	Pacific Mail	78⅞	100	do...s3	31⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	198	100	do...b10	32
400	Reading	95⅛	200	Smith & Parm'lee	2⅛

TUESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The concluding purchases for the month of August by the Treasury Office of United States 5-20s for account of the Sinking Fund will be made to-morrow and next day—$2,000,000 on Wednesday and $1,000,000 on Thursday—making *ten millions* for the whole month. Soon after these purchases are concluded, we have reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will announce further purchases for the month of September. To what amount we are not at present advised, though we believe the condition of the Currency balances in the Treasury at the close of August will authorize another monthly installment of *ten millions* United States 5-20s to be purchased and withdrawn from market.

On the point of employing every available dollar of Currency in the Treasury through the Fall months, beyond the necessary disbursements of the Government, to the purchase of United States 5-20s and the relief of the Money market in moving the great crops of the country, *our information is positive* that it will be done. We believe that not only the apparent balances standing to the credit of the United States Treasurer in the different Sub-Treasuries and other Depositories throughout the country will be used to these ends, but that no unnecessary amounts of Greenback or National Bank Notes will be withheld in the Treasury from circulation to meet the drafts of Disbursing Officers of the Government. This is an important consideration at the New-York Office especially, where the minimum of Deposits to the credit of these officers is never less than seven and a half or eight millions of dollars.

It is probable that under these arrangements the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to purchase, in all the ensuing months of September, October and November, at least *thirty millions* United States 5-20s without touching his Gold surplus beyond a million of dollars, fortnightly. But if any doubt on the subject should occur from his diminished revenues in Currency, the difference can readily be made up from his Gold Customs, which, in the three Fall months, will amount to forty-seven or forty-eight million of dollars, or at least fifteen million in excess of the accruing Gold Interest on the Public Debt for the same months.

The Usury laws derive a fresh interest from the recent prosecutions in this City, and the occasion affords us the opportunity to speak of the protection which the law of the United States affords to our National Banks and Bankers on this subject. The legislation of Congress, while respecting, to a reasonable extent, the State restrictions upon the rates of Interest, is more considerate in respect to the penalties for exceeding these rates—in other words, for what, in the legal sense, is termed usury. The National Banks in the State of New-York can charge and receive whatever rates of Interest beyond 7 ₱ cent. per annum that the condition of the Money market may enable them to prescribe in the purchase of paper or in lending upon collateral security: *Provided*, they are willing to risk, in the event of the failure of the borrower, an action at law, or a formal claim or demand in contemplation of such action, for a return of the whole interest upon the transaction. The principal of the debt involved is in no way disturbed nor impaired. If more than seven per cent. has been taken by way of usance, the borrower can reclaim the whole interest, and if, on refusal of restitution, or thereafter within two years, he shall elect to sue the Bank, he can recover double the amount of interest paid. Beyond this the penalty for usury under the National Bank does not go. It is not recognized as an indictable offence, nor does it vitiate in any way the principal or validity of the contract. Justice MULLIN, of the Supreme Court of New-York, has settled the application of the law of Congress, in New-York, in a recent case referred to in the following letter:

LAKE ONTARIO NATIONAL BANK,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your favor is received and noted. In reply would say that this Bank did have a case in the Courts of the kind you refer to, in which the defence set up was usury. The note in question was drawn payable at our counter, "with New-York exchange," and only the legal interest deducted at the time the note was given. It was claimed that the words "with New-York exchange" was *reserving* more than the legal interest. The Court held that the note was usurious, but that the penalty was forfeiture of the interest actually taken only, or in other words, that the act of Congress superseded the State law, and directed the jury to so bring in their verdict. There was no written opinion, Hon. Judge MULLIN presiding.

Allow me to add that three similar decisions have already been given in this State.

DANIEL G. FORT, Cashier.

On the Exchange to-day the sales of Gold were advanced from 132 to 132⅞ ₱ cent., and the impression appears to be that an organized *Bull* movement to advance the price was entered upon yesterday, and although then not decidedly successful, was followed up this morning. The sales were 132⅜@½@¾@⅞ ₱ cent. The movement was favored by the nominal rates of interest paid for carrying over Gold balances, owing to the light supply of the cash Gold, outside this *Bull* party, on the Street, and it was also encouraged late in the day by some reaction in the quotations of United States 5-20s abroad. The Foreign Exchanges show no alteration from yesterday, London 60 days 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent.

The Money market was fairly active at 7 ₱ cent. on Railway and Miscellaneous collateral, with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. in the Public Funds. A good many of the Banks pleaded poverty to their dealers, but this is not the general rule, and even if it were, the private balances offered on the Street are, as yet, sufficiently important to keep the market steady at 7 ₱ cent., though strictly subject to call.

In the Public Funds there was not a large business. The prices of yesterday were, with some exceptions, maintained, but there was decided speculation to impart buoyancy to the market, although $2,000,000 will be wanted for the Sinking Fund at noon to-morrow. In the Southern State Bonds, the new North Carolinas were a fraction better and the new Tennessees steady. There is more doing in some of the old Railway Mortgage Bonds at previous quotations. The New-York and Western Railway Stocks were again on the decline, and the speculation in nearly all descriptions manifested increased weakness, as the following quotations at the close of business in the Afternoon sufficiently manifest. The Gold Room speculation, on the contrary, left off firm; Foreign Exchange steady; the Public Funds dull in movement, but steady in prices:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	114⅝	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅝	122½
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅝	120½
American Gold Coin	132	133
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	54½	53⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	50⅛
New-York Central	198⅜	197⅜
Reading Railway	95⅝	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅝	114¼
Northwest Common	85⅝	84⅜
Northwest Preferred	96	95⅝
Pacific Mail Company	79	79¼
St. Paul Preferred	88	86⅛
St. Paul Common	80	78½
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅝
Hudson River	179½	178⅛
Harlem	161	160
Lake Shore	107½	106
Wabash	84⅝	82⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	122	5-20 reg., 1867	120
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	122⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅜	5-20 reg., 1868	120
5-20 reg., 1864	121	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1865	121	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	120
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 reg., n. issue, 1865	120	6s Currency	110
5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	120⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Can. bonds, 1870	99	N. Carolina 6s, new bs	50
Ill. Cou. 6s, 1877	99	S. Carolina 6s, new bs	68
Ill. Cou. 6s, 1879	99	Missouri 6s	86⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	98⅛	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	64⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	98	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	84⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878	97	California 7s	125
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1878	97⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, ex cou.	59⅛	Alabama 8s	93
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	53⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bty Ln.	109
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	54	N. Y. Cou. Bty Ln.	109
Georgia 7s, new bs.	93	N. Y. 7s Can. Ln., '70	100⅛
N. Carolina 6s	56		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	125	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	140	Shoe & Leather	135
America	142	Corn Exchange	130
City	205	Continental	100⅛
Phenix	116	Importers' & Trad'rs'	139
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Park	170
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	113
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	105⅛
Commerce	125	Ninth National	112
Ocean	101	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	121	Gold Exchange	138
Irving	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90⅛	Galena & Chic. Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Galena & Chic. 2d.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Chic. & R. I. 1st.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	100⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	97	Morris & Essex 2d.	92
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	96⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82⅛	New-Jersey Cen. 1st.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	New-Jersey Cent. 2d.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st 1869-70	90	N. Jersey Cen. N. Bds.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., 1885	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Mich. C. new 1st 8s, '82	129	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 8s.	101
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Han. & St. J. L. Gs.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Lack. & West. Bonds	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86½
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	77	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	89	New-York & N. H. 6s	96⅛
Gt. Western 1st, 1888	83	Tol., Peoria & W., (E.D.	80
Gt. Western 2d, 1893	80⅛	Central Pacific Bds.	95
Quincy & Tol. 1st, 1890	75		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

General balance yesterday	$92,266,116
Gold receipts	506,328
Gold payments	44,099
Gold balance	79,818,843
Currency receipts	249,523
Currency payments	368,150
Currency balance	10,138,621
General balance	90,058,239
Customs—Included in gold receipts	464,000

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the unusually large currency value of $5,581,238.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Aug. 13 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Aug. 5. Francs.	Aug. 12. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,370,740,400	1,365,953,200
Bank notes to order	29,647,917	38,532,525
Treasury account	197,304,453	199,732,817
Current accounts	287,784,066	267,920,557
Current branch banks	46,793,993	43,763,430
Dividends payable	2,348,610	2,061,863
Discounts	2,299,204	2,622,248
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	11,141,389	8,018,455
Total	2,144,792,220	2,145,267,283
Cash in hand	1,203,254,964	1,210,130,247
Commercial bills overdue	578,474	575,411
Commercial not yet due	288,848,330	285,018,442
Commercial branch banks	255,138,016	255,169,404
Advances on bullion	19,038,600	19,400,400
Branch banks	6,036,600	6,435,600
French public securities	17,306,600	17,410,900
Branch banks	7,213,550	7,134,200
On railway shares, &c.	38,605,400	39,122,500
By the branch banks	30,533,650	30,463,050
On Credit Foncier	1,041,200	1,055,000
Branches	1,076,700	1,087,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,605,137	80,605,137
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,995,887	9,129,755
Expenses of management	715,851	755,901
Sundries	8,822,488	8,018,455
Total	2,144,792,220	2,145,267,283

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,412,572	Increase	£3,865
Public Deposits	3,241,671	Decrease	449,014
Other Deposits	18,592,344	Increase	488,539
Gov't Securities	14,400,679	Decrease	400,177
Other Securities	14,014,522	Decrease	280,137
Notes Unemployed	10,817,915	Increase	551,455

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,795,655, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,693,661, showing an increase of £185,854 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present condition of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,699,661	£20,800,721
Reserve	11,904,006	11,267,469
Notes in circulation	23,795,655	24,533,860
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	93⅛	93¾
French Rentes	73f. 60c.	70f. 20c.

We regret to learn that the old and respectable commission house of Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in the domestic produce line, has been forced to suspend, in consequence of severe losses incidental to its business, extending back for more than a year. With a view to the protection of its creditors, each and all alike, the firm has made an assignment to Mr. SAMUEL EDMONSTON, merchant, of Duane-street. It is hoped that the house will be enabled to make such an arrangement of its affairs as will permit of its early resumption of trade.

The attention of Bond buyers is directed to the advertisements of the Gold Loans 6 ₱ cents of the Rochester Water Works Company, due 1889, UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street, and of the 10 ₱ cent. Currency Loan of the County of Buchanan, Missouri, Messrs. TANNER & Co., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-street.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1869.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 14th inst., that upon every assignment of a mortgage a stamp tax is required equal to that imposed upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. This tax is required upon every such transfer in writing, whether there is a sale of the mortgage or not. (Series 5, No. 10, last paragraph, page 15.)

The fact that the transfer is made by order of Court does not relieve it, any more than in the case of a deed made under a judgment.

It would be proper to stamp it, either in the district where the property is situated, or where the holder resides.

Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

G. L. FORD, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan*. This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We can recommend these bonds as a cheap and first-class investment.

A limited amount only for sale before advancing the price.

Pamphlets giving full particulars can be had on application. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Petroleum, r., bbls	361
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Pork, bbls	557
Cotton, bales	178	Lard, pkgs	45
Eggs, bbls	489	Lard, kegs	50
Flour, bbls	2,792	Butter, pkgs	626
Wheat, bushels	217,750	Cheese, boxes	8,562
Corn, bushels	67,809	Tallow, pkgs	8
Malt, bushels	1,532	Rice, pkgs	100
Oats, bushels	52,865	Starch, boxes	2,210
Beans, bushels	24	Tobacco, hhds	140
Hops, bales	97	Tobacco, boxes	52
Leather, sides	12,093	Whisky, bbls	127
Spirits Turp., bbls	290	Wool, bales	250
Resin, bbls	930	Oil Cake, pkgs	500
Oil Lard, bbls	25		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—2,500 bags Coffee, 6,324 lbs. Beeswax, 1 case Dress Goods, 3 cases Tricopherous, 100 bales Hog Hair, 50 cases Muskets, 19,125 lbs. Grease, 500 bbls. Resin, 50,970 lbs. Bacon, 38 casks Copper, 249 cases Sewing Machines, 1,000 bales Cloves, 2,900 boxes Extract, 1,000 bags Pepper, 582 bales Tobacco, 17 cases Cigars, 74 bundles Whalebone, 1 case Dental Instruments, 79 logs Black Walnut, 25 bbls. Beef, 30 bbls. Casings, 2 cases Leather, 1 Piano, 50 cases Tobacco, 44 pkgs. Packing, 66 boxes Clocks, 25 bbls. Maizena, 104,125 lbs. Tallow.

By the steamer *Etna*, for Liverpool—227,381 lbs. Cheese, 133,721 lbs. Lard, 110 bales Hops, 79 bales Cotton, 69,774 lbs. Bacon, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Alberti*, for Genoa—45,847 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—46,000 lbs. Bacon, 181,200 lbs. Cheese, 4 cases Machinery, 80 bales Cotton, 1 bale Skins, 15,000 lbs. Lard, 192 bales Hops.

By the brig *Covadonza*, for Gibraltar—40,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 27 cases Tobacco, 1 Velocipede, 3,000 Staves, 2,797 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Marianna III.*, for Lisbon—58 boxes Clocks, 14,168 bushels Wheat, 1 bbl. Cotton Seed, 3 cases Cotton Gins, 30 Corn Shellers, 989 Oars, 310 bbls. Resin, 260 boxes Extract Logwood, 95 boxes Extract Fustic, 11 boxes Extract Senna.

By the bark *Amelia Ghering*, reported yesterday, the cargo should have been 4,560 bbls. Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been lightly dealt in at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 lbs. Pearls continue inactive and nominal.

BEESWAX—Business has been confined to jobbing lots within a range of from 42½c.@45c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a little more inquiry for desirable stock on the basis of previous quotations. Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2 25@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—A fair demand has been noted for the principal kinds, including Common Hard at $4@$9; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CEMENT—Is in good request at full rates, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—The market has been very tame; prices have been nominally steady.

COAL—Trade has been slow in all kinds on the basis of former quotations; Anthracite from yard, $8@$9 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, but held firmly. The week's receipts of Rio are given by Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS at 14,828 bags; sales, 14,770 bags; stock in importers' hands here, 110,043 bags; and at all the distributing ports 148,543 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8¾c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9¼c.@10c.; good cargoes, 10¾c.@11¼c.; and prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracabo, 16¾c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	12,500
Mobile	2,000
Baltimore	21,500
Philadelphia	
Boston	2,500
New-York	110,043
Grand total	148,543

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, and while quoted about steady here, has been reported weak for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 515 bales, including 210 bales to spinners and 305 bales to speculators. Also, for forward delivery, 100 bales average Low Middling for September delivery at 33c.; 300 bales basis of Low Middling, December delivery, part at 27¾c.; 100 bales do., January delivery, at 27c., and 200 bales do., February delivery, at 27c.@27¼c., ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	30⅛	30¼	31	31¼
Good Ordinary	32⅛	32¼	33	33¼
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,049
Receipts last week	1,364
Receipts preceding week	1,816
Receipts since July 1	353,872
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	678,111
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	139
Export since Jan. 1	182,797
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	366,540
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,537
Exports year ending Sept. 1 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	7,500
Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,561,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	16,500
Estimated stock same time last year	47,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FEATHERS—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied essentially; Live Geese, 85c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FISH—With moderate offerings and a pretty fair trade call for the leading kinds, prices have been supported. We quote Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24@$28 50; No. 2 do., $13 50@$16 50; No. 3 do., $8 75@$12 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 43c.@47c. for Scale, and 30c.@32c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely at a further irregular reduction of 5c.@20c. ₱ bbl., but has been less sought after, particularly for export, partly because of the scarcity of freight room, and the extreme firmness in the freight market. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 30; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 90@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 40@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,500 bbls. Extras, for export, at $6 75@$6 85 for State, with common offered at the close, from wharf, at $6 60, and $6 35@$7, chiefly at $7, for Western ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 30
Extra State	6 50@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 20@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 8 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour continues in limited request at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$11 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy at $6 75@$9 for Extra ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 150 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 30@$6 50 for very inferior to choice ₱ bbl., sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal has been inactive at $5@$5 50 for Western; $5 15 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

FRUIT—Business has been on a restricted scale, since our last; prices, however, show no important variation. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 07½@$3 12½ ₱ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Almonds, 13c.@27c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less urgent demand for shipment and home use, and with comparatively free offerings, particularly of new crop Red and Amber, and of No. 2 Spring, prices have been quoted off 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 179,700 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 70@$1 71; Red and Amber do. at $1 52@$1 60, as extremes, chiefly at $1 57@$1 58; No. 1 Spring (small parcels) at $1 62@$1 63; No. 2 Spring, very poor and soft to straight, at $1 42½@$1 50, chiefly at $1 45 for steamer grades, and $1 50 for straight lots; Amber State at $1 57@$1 58; White Southern and Kentucky at $1 70@$1 78, and Red Amber Southern, Kentucky and Tennessee, at $1 58@$1 64 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request and seriously depressed in price, closing in favor of buyers, who are not disposed to purchase freely at prevailing figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 88c.@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 14 for poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about $1 12 for the best; $1 06@$1 08½ for Kiln-dried, ₱ bushel. Rye is very dull at from $1 22@$1 24 for Western, and $1 24@$1 26 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues nominal. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 60@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for, but quoted lower in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 63c. for Old Western, and 58c.@63c., chiefly at 60c., for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 15,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool and 14,168 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been very quiet since our last. Bags have been quoted weak at from 16c.@16½c. each. Bagging has been reported about steady, on the basis of 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ yard.

HAY—New Bale Hay has been quiet, but steady, at from 50c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs. Old has been inactive at 60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling in lots at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been no movement of importance since our last; prices have not varied essentially. We quote American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$315 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 3¾c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 12¾c.@13c., gold; Sisal, 9¾c.@10c.; gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—A firm but quiet market has been noted to-day. Sales, 1,500 Montevideo at 22c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—A light trade has been reported on the basis of our previous quotations: American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 97 bales; export clearances, 302 bales. A bale of new-crop Hops was shipped by the *Scotia*, to-day, for Liverpool, the first of the season.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair demand at $2 70@$2 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A moderate call has been noted for Sole, which has been quoted about steady, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies, Cropped, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31¼c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 12,093 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and steady, at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate supply and fair request at previous quotations.

METALS—A steady and moderately active market has been noted for Ingot Copper, the sales of which have been 300,000 lbs. Lake Superior, for prompt delivery, at 23c.; 100,000 lbs. Lake Superior, early in September, and 200,000 lbs. Lake Superior, October delivery, at 23½c. ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron has been quiet, and without marked change in value. American Iron has been more sought after, and 1,000 tons extra No. 1 Crane have been sold on private terms; 200 tons No. 2 Crane at $39 ₱ ton. A moderate inquiry has been noted for new Rails at $56 50, gold, for English, and $74@$76, currency, for American, at the works in Pennsylvania, ₱ ton. Foreign Lead has been held firmly, with a light jobbing trade reported on the basis of $6 50, gold, for Ordinary, ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter has been inactive at $6 37½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. There has been less inquiry for Pig Tin; Banca is quoted nominally 37c., gold, ₱ lb. Straits at 31¾c.@32c., gold, ₱ lb. English brought 31½c., gold, ₱ lb. Of Plate Tin, sales have been reported of only 500 boxes assorted I. C. Charcoal at $8 50, gold, and 200 boxes I. C. Coke at $7 37½, gold, ₱ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$43; No. 2 do., $38@$39; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $38@$43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11½@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¾c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 37c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 75; Terne do., $5 75@$6 25, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been steady but inactive. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	27c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	60c.@78c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very moderate inquiry for Spirits Turpentine, on the modified basis of 41½c.@42c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon, at which figures sales were made of 165 bbls., in lots. There were 290 bbls. received. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Resin has been in less request and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Strained to Good Strained at $2 32½@$2 40; and job lots of other grades within our range. The receipts of Resin were 930 bbls.; exports, 810 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@43c., chiefly at 41½c.@42c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 30; Pitch at $2 55@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon; 250 bbls. Crude Sperm, taken for home use, constitute the week's business.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 23.—The market for both Sperm and Whale has been very quiet, and the only transactions we have to report is a sale of 50 bbls. Sperm for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
Total week ending Aug. 23	280	80	....
Previously	24,011	64,508	526,670
From Jan. 1 to date	24,291	64,588	526,670
Same time last year	26,503	58,024	731,591
Exports for the week ending Aug. 23, 1869	100	....	....
Previously	13,931	57	187,995
From Jan. 1 to date	14,031	57	187,985
Same time last year	10,433	6,715	514,357

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The feature of the market has been the increased activity in Refined Oil, with the corresponding buoyancy in the price, consequent on the favorable advices from Antwerp, received in the afternoon, reporting an advance in that market to 54½f. Crude did not share in the improvement, as it was offered freely at easier rates, and about 3,100 bbls. in bulk changed hands at the modified figures of 16¼c.@16½c., chiefly at 16¼c. ₱ gallon. In barrels it was quoted at about 22¼c.@22½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was dull and heavy at 22c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude, in bulk, was quoted dull at 14¼c. for immediate, August, and balance of the year deliveries, sellers' options, ₱ gallon. Some 16,000 bbls. were sold, for September to December delivery, at 14¼c. ₱ lb. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 720 bbls. were received. No export clearances were reported. Refined has been in more confident demand, largely for export, closing buoyantly at 32c. here, and 31¾c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White ₱ gallon, prompt and August deliveries. The offerings of Oil have been less extensive. Sales have been reported here of 19,750 bbls., including 6,250 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31¾c.@32c., closing at 32c.; 10,000 bbls. do., September deliveries, chiefly early in the month, at 32c.; 3,000 bbls. do., October to December deliveries, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 32¾c., and 500 bbls. prime White, for early delivery, at 32c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,250 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31¾c.@31⅞c., closing at 31¾c.; and 2,500 bbls. do., September delivery, chiefly last half, at 32¼c. ₱ gallon. And at Pittsburg yesterday, Refined was sold to a considerable extent at 31¼c.@31¾c. for August, 32c. for September, 32¼c.@32½c. for September to December, sellers' options, and 33¼c. for balance of the year, buyers' options. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 361 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,780 bbls. The export clearances hence were 45,847 gallons by the brig *Alberti*, for Genoa; and 40,000 gallons by the brig *Canadonza*, for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet at from 36¼c.@38c.; Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in barrels, continues inactive at 9½c.@10c. ₱ gallon; in cases it has been quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 05@$2 10, and for Refined $2 25@$2 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted heavy, on a very insignificant trade; sales have been reported since our last of only 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $33 for Plain Mess, $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess, $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue quiet at previous prices; sales have been reported of 140 packages at 14¼c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in demand at full prices; sales 225 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17¼c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues very quiet at easier and declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18¾c. for City, and 19c.@19¼c. for Good to Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 160 bbls. Tierce Beef has been lightly dealt in and irregular in price, including Prime Mess at $14@$23; Indian Mess at $20@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams are in some demand at $25@$30 ₱ bbl; sales 125 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been in liberal supply and quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ₱ lb.	41 @42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	34 @36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ₱ lb.	34 @38
State half-firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ₱ lb.	40 @42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ₱ lb.	30 @31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Ordinary Western firkins, ₱ lb.	22 @25
Common Western firkins, ₱ lb.	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ lb.	15½ @16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	14 @17
Factories, Common, ₱ lb.	10 @12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	7 @11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	12½ @13½

RICE—There has not been much inquiry for any description, but prices have been quoted steady. California, $8 50@$9 50; Rangoon at $7 75@$8 12½, currency, free; $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, including Turk's Island at 45c.@47c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues in slack request at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The general market has been inactive; quotations have not varied.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations.

SOAP—Has been in request and steady, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately dealt in, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 43¾.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 22¼c.@23¼c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in rather better demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 861 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11½c.@13¼c., and 264 boxes Havana at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted firm at 11¼c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current clayed and Superior at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ ₱. Refined Sugars have been in good request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly prime at 11¾c.@12c., in hhds. and barrels; also, 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 18¾c.@20¼c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather slow of sale since our last, including Gunpowder and Imperial, at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been less active, the demand having been confined to lots wanted for home use. The increased firmness of holders has had the effect of checking export operations. Sales have been reported of 340 hhds. at 7¾c.@16c. ₱ lb. In Seed Leaf there has been more movement, sales having been reported of 659 cases 1868 Connecticut Wrappers, and 100 cases 1868 Connecticut Seconds and Fillers on private terms. Of Havana 280 bales were taken at 92c., gold, in bond, for part, and $1@$1 10, currency, free, for the balance. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7¼c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8¼c.@9¾c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11¾c.; Medium Leaf, 9¾c.@12¼c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15¼c.; Selections, 13¾c.@16¼c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@40c. for new crop, ₱ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@50c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Of the week's business in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. write thus: "The business during the week past includes 1,200 lbs. Northwest on private terms, and 6,000 lbs. Arctic at 95c., gold, for export; also 2,500 lbs. Northwest on private terms, and 3,100 lbs. Arctic at 95c., gold, for home use. Stock, Aug. 16, 365,000 lbs.; sales for export, 7,000 lbs.; sales for home use, 6,000 lbs.; total, 13,000 lbs.—leaving the present stock in first hands, 352,000 lbs.; present stock in speculators' hands, 41,800 lbs. We have reports from the whaling fleet, stating that 13 vessels have been spoken up to the latter part of July with an aggregate of 31 Whales. At this time we do not consider that such news can affect the market either way. Comparing this first report with that received last year, we are inclined to think the average catch will be considerably better than last year. The number of vessels in the Arctic and Ochotsk, 1869, are 45 American against 67 in 1868. Later advices will of course be more valuable."

WHISKY—Has been quiet at $1 25@$1 26 ₱ gallon. Sales, 225 bbls.; receipts, 127 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted stronger on a moderate business. For Liverpool, there were taken 700 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d.@8¾d., chiefly at 8¾d., by sail, and 10d. by steam, ₱ bushel; a bale of new crop Hops, by the *Scotia*, at a guinea; 500 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 40s.; 12,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.@45s., chiefly at 45s.; and 30 tons Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British brig, with 1,400 quarters Wheat (relet) at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. A North German bark, of 3,800 quarters' capacity, was in negotiation on the same terms. For Marseilles, a British brig, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Hamburg, a Bremen ship, with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d.@4s. 3d.; also, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Naples, an Italian brig of 280 tons' capacity, with a general cargo, at £400. For a Continental port direct, a Danish brig, from Philadelphia, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—Elegant Rosewood, Walnut and Buhl Furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will offer at their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, between Howard and Canal sts.,

THIS DAY (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Rosewood and walnut-carved and inlaid chamber suites,

Rosewood and walnut-carved parlor and library suites,

Rosewood and buhl Parisian cabinets,

Secretary and library bookcases and buffets, extension dining tables, etageres, hall racks, lounges, sofas, reclining and Fifth-avenue chairs, dining-room furniture, wardrobes with mirrors; also, several imported French gilt and bronze clocks, very costly vases; also, one very fine marble figure of Samuel. Catalogues at sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

A very fine assortment of household furniture, &c., viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in green and fancy reps; centre and fancy tables, bookcase, library tables, very fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, wardrobes, sofas, lounges, chairs, mirrors, fine hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glass, &c.

Also, to pay advances:
20 fine colored and plain engravings.
5 original oil-paintings.
2 Wilder's Salamander Safes, &c.
Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.—Large sale, by catalogue, on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at salesroom No. 427 Broadway, near Howard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of BOLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
RICHARD J. BOLLES,
LUCIEN H. NILES.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOLLES & CO., for the transaction of a stock commission business.
RICHARD J. BOLLES,
JOHN H. BOLLES.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LUCIEN H. NILES. That the general nature of the business to be conducted is the stock commission business, and it is to be carried on in the City of New-York. That the names of the general and special partners are as follows: LUCIEN H. NILES, who resides in the City of New-York, and JONATHAN S. NILES, who resides in the City of Hartford, Conn. That LUCIEN H. NILES is the sole general partner, and that JONATHAN S. NILES is the special partner. That said JONATHAN S. NILES has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of August, 1869, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1871.
LUCIEN H. NILES,
JONATHAN S. NILES,
by L. H. NILES, Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

THE FIRM OF TROWBRIDGE & WEBBER, New-York, and J. T. WEBBER & CO., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. K. TROWBRIDGE,
J. T. WEBBER.

The business will be continued in Chicago by the undersigned, under firm name of J. T. WEBBER & CO.
J. T. WEBBER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869. W. H. REYNOLDS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

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LADIES' HATS, FEATHERS AND sailor hats. New styles of Fall hats and feathers; great bargains. High crown hats and birds. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th st. Save this.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., will be open for divine service on Sunday next. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Professor AIKEN, of Princeton, will preach.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARCO, THE MUTE. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Five copies	8
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Sultan of Turkey has received the explanatory letter of the Viceroy of Egypt, and is satisfied with it; therefore the difficulty is at an end.

The father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, Salvatori Patti, died in Paris on Monday.

Favorable reports of the condition of the crops in Europe are received from London.

The French Senate meets to-day to hear the report of the Committee on the Senatus Consultum.

GENERAL.

In Philadelphia, yesterday, an insane young man named Marshall H. Evans shot and killed his father, Thomas L. Evans, an old man aged sixty-three, in his own home, No. 306 South Tenth-street, not far from the scene of the famous Twitchell murder. The father was about to leave the house to consult with the family physician regarding the son's condition and to suggest his removal to an asylum.

Interesting and important Cuban news is received from our special correspondent on the island. In his letter a horrible massacre of several prominent Cubans is reported.

Another death through the mistake of a druggist's clerk has occurred in Boston. The death of a Mr. Norton a few days ago, it appears, was caused by a dose of laudanum sold to him for tincture of rhubarb.

The amount stolen from the Farmers' Bank of Attica, at Batavia, last week, was between $10,000 and $12,000, chiefly in bonds and notes. Among the former was one Genesee County bond of $200—No. 1,367, one mortgage given by C. H. Cristie of $1,500, and among the latter notes to the amount of $2,000 belonging to the estate of Daniel P. Waite, M. W. Hay, administrator.

The Oneonta morning passenger train on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday morning, about a mile from a place known as Emmon's Station, by running into a couple of horses. Fortunately no one was injured, and but little damage was done to the train. The horses were thrown into a culvert and killed.

At a house near the Crawford House, White Mountains, on Sunday evening, two men named George Abbott, of Jackson, N. H., and Frank Dollof, of Barlett, quarreled while under the influence of liquor, and finally the latter shot the former, killing him instantly.

Two notorious Chicago burglars, who, after having "operated" to an alarming extent in the town of Genapin, Putnam County, Ill., had been arrested, and had broken jail, were chased by a crowd of citizens of the place, recently, recaptured, tried informally, and shot.

The Special Committee appointed by the late Labor Congress to tender the thanks of that body to Peter Cooper, Esq., of this City, for his efforts to promote the material prosperity of the working classes, performed that duty yesterday at Mr. Cooper's residence. The tender was made on the part of the Committee by General A. M. West, of Mississippi, and a reply was made by the recipient. The interview was highly interesting.

Two more small distilleries have been closed by Government detectives in Philadelphia; but it is said the contraband article is still manufactured and sold.

The steamers *Evening Star* and *War Eagle* were burned at the levee at St. Louis yesterday morning.

President Grant has notified the Lelands, of the Union Hotel, that he will reach Saratoga on Saturday, the 28th inst.

The Macon, Ga., papers state that the horrible story of the rape of a white girl by two negroes, published a day or two ago, was brought to Crawford County by a straggling white man, who said the outrage occurred near Eufaula; and, as that man has subsequently disappeared from Crawford, under very unfavorable circumstances, the story is generally believed to be a hoax.

The prohibition men in Kennebec County, Me., have laid aside the temperance issue, and are conducting the campaign solely on the platform of opposition to capital punishment.

General McMahon and Ex-Minister Worthington, from Buenos Ayres, are expected to arrive at Paris soon on their way home. The report that the American Legation at Ascunsion had been pillaged is confirmed.

Quite a riot occurred in the village of Macon, Fayette County, Tenn., yesterday, between whites and blacks, caused by a difficulty between a negro and white boy. The Sheriff of the county with his men was called on to quell the disturbance. It is reported that several of the Sheriff's party were wounded.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held yesterday at Worcester. Hon. John Quincy Adams, the candidate of the party last year, was nominated, and among the resolutions adopted was one denouncing the Prohibitory Liquor law.

The coal miners at Scranton, Penn., at a meeting on Monday night, agreed to adopt the proposition of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Mining Company, on condition that the same wages shall be continued until April next. The wages are the same as paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, $1 31 per diamond car.

One result of the scarcity of water in the Schuylkill is the stoppage of paper mills at Manayunk, and the consequent increase in the price of paper. A large fire occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, on Ninth and Wallace streets, by which a loss of $100,000 was occasioned.

The *City of Paris*, on her last voyage from Liverpool to this port, weighed anchor at 1:45 P. M. on the 14th inst. On the 21st, at 11:45 P. M., she made Cape Race. She left Halifax at noon on the 22d, and anchored at Quarantine at 5:15 P. M. on the 24th. Captain Kennedy, commander of the *City of Paris*, was presented by his passenger Prince Arthur, with a splendid pin, on which was the royal monogram.

Work on the grounds of the new Post Office is well under way. Wooden buildings are going up for the use of workmen, and laborers are busy digging for the foundations. The board fence around the sidewalks will be moved in to the former line before January.

At the Women's Suffrage Association yesterday Mrs. Fosberg stated she had with considerable difficulty obtained seventy-five signatures to the petition for a sixteenth amendment, giving woman the vote. Not more than twenty of them were obtained from women.

In the case of the late fatal accident on the Bleecker-street Railroad, the Coroner's jury yesterday disagreed and rendered two verdicts, one exonerating the driver of the car from all blame, and the other censuring both the driver and the Company.

A quantity of shoes stolen from persons living in the town of Keene, N. H., have been found in this City and the supposed robbers arrested.

A new Sub-Precinct has been created in the Forty-third Police Precinct of Brooklyn.

Yesterday there was a trial of a new chemical fire engine at the Battery. It put out a fire started for the purpose with ease, but whether water would not have done the same thing was a question.

The Legion of St. Patrick and the Fenian Brotherhood held a grand civil and military picnic at Jones' Wood yesterday. Colonel Savage reviewed the military in the afternoon, and addressed them appropriately on the occasion.

The mortality last week was as follows: Small pox, 2; measles, 17; scarlatina, 13; diphtheria, 12; croup, 6; whooping cough, 12; typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 10; cholera infantum, 73; other diarrhoeal diseases, 112; other symotic diseases, 24. Total, 283. Accidents or negligence, 21; other diseases, 288. Total, 592.

The supply of water in the reservoir at Morristown, gave out yesterday morning. The aqueduct works belong to a private company, and are fed by neighboring springs, which have lately been getting dry.

The examination into the Weighmaster's frauds alleged against Thomas W. Egan was resumed yesterday, but was not completed, owing to the absence of witnesses for the defence.

A petition was adopted by the General Committee of the German-American School Association last evening, requesting the Board of Education to make certain amendments in the by-laws relative to the study of the German language in the public schools.

Financial Policy of the Administration.

Thus far in his Administration of the Government President Grant has not set forth, in an official form, the policy by which he is governed when acting upon fiscal affairs. This utterance cannot reasonably be expected prior to the meeting of Congress in December next. In his Annual Message, and in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we may expect to see a clear and full development of the policy of the President: and in the subsequent acts of Congress that policy will be aided, strengthened, and, perhaps, modified.

In the meantime the *acts* of the Administration enable us to form decided views of its policy and intentions. First, the President evidently intends to pay off the "Five-twenties" as rapidly as he may in gold. Secondly, in order to be able to make this payment soon, the President is laboring to largely appreciate the credit of the Government;—he is struggling to lift its securities to the level of the securities of the wealthiest European States. When this end is measurably attained, the President will be able to negotiate a loan at par, in gold, at 4 or 4½ per cent., with the proceeds of which to pay off twelve or fifteen hundred millions of the public debt; thus, by a mere saving in the rate of interest, lessening our annual payments of interest, in gold, $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. Thirdly, to enable him to build up the Government credit and lessen the interest upon the public debt, the President has sedulously and with success labored to collect the revenues without loss or waste, and with less expense; also to introduce a rigid economy into every branch of the public service. Great savings have been realized in the Military and Treasury branches; creditable savings in the State and Interior Departments have been effected, and considerable savings are hoped for from the Navy and Post Office.

So far as the current movements of the Treasury are concerned, until the crops are moved, it is not likely Treasury gold will be sold for currency to be locked up. The entire surplus of currency in the Treasury, on the contrary, will be employed in the purchase of bonds as heretofore, that money may be abundant and cheap at the time crops are to be paid for and moved by transporters to market. And it may be that further purchases of bonds will be made directly with gold. At a time of the year so critical to producers, the President will not withdraw currency from the channels of trade and commerce; he will not send gold into the market and sell it for currency to lock up in the Treasury vaults. Such a procedure would reduce the value of our entire products; to buy and lock up our currency now, and thus make money scarce and dear, would distress all of the producers of the country, and benefit nobody but usurers and speculators. This error will not be committed. No Administration can desire a money panic, and, as a consequence, low prices for produce, upon the eve of the Fall elections.

The policy of the President is, then, as revealed by his acts, to appreciate the values of all Government securities preparatory to the making of an effort to lessen the rates of interest on the Public Debt—to honestly collect the revenues—to reduce expenditures. This policy, if successful, will enable the Administration to place our finances upon a solid foundation, *and to reduce the taxes*.

Such is the financial policy of the President, as developed by his acts. It is at once simple and efficient. By strengthening our credit we carry our bonds to par in gold; by becoming able to obtain money at 4 or 4½ per cent. we can save 1½ or 2 per cent. per year upon our whole debt. Contests between Government and bondholders are likely to lessen the value of bonds and destroy our hope of reducing the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. per annum. The policy of the President is wisest and best. It is honest, simple and statesmanlike. It will succeed if adhered to and vigorously maintained.

A Word of Caution about Cuba.

The *Pays*, an official or semi-official journal in Paris, gives what purport to be the terms of an arrangement now pending before the Spanish Government for the termination of its rule in Cuba, and we presume, as a natural consequence, in Porto Rico. They are as follows:

"1. Spain shall recognize the independence of Cuba under the Government of Cespedes.

2. Cuba shall pay to Spain an indemnity for the resignation of the rights hitherto exercised by the mother country. The amount of this indemnity to be specified in the treaty.

3. The indemnity, whether fixed at one hundred millions, fifty millions, or twenty-five millions of dollars, to be in bonds of the Cuban Government, payable with interest at the expiration of a convenient period.

4. These bonds to be guaranteed by the United States.

5. An armistice to be proclaimed between the patriots and the Spanish troops in Cuba, immediately upon the execution of the treaty. The island to be evacuated by the Spanish forces as soon as the treaty is ratified by the representatives of the Cuban people, and the guarantee of the bonds approved by the Congress of the United States.

6. If these terms are not at once accepted by the Spanish Government, the United States will without further delay recognize the independence of Cuba."

While it seems to be conceded that the Administration has encouraged the impression that it would lend its friendly offices in this or in any other more available way to bring about a peaceable recognition of the independence of Cuba, there is still a clamor in certain quarters for an immediate concession of belligerent rights to the revolters. We hope and believe the President will turn a deaf ear to all such appeals. Such a concession would in no respect diminish the duties of neutrality, while it would render neutrality itself impossible. It would be regarded as an encouragement by the Cuban sympathizers, who would swarm to such an extent at our seaports as to render any efforts to control them unavailing.

Spain might not find in the concession a cause for war, but she could easily find one in the expeditions which would follow it; and though she is too poor and weak to make war, it is not so certain that she is either too weak or too wise to declare war.

Enraged and desperate, with no commerce to lose, and mortified by the loss of her colonies, and the manner of it, why should she not declare war? Would not every proud Castilian call for war?

Two-thirds of our commerce is still in foreign bottoms where the *Alabama* drove it, and a few fast steamers from the ports of England and France, with letters of marque and the Spanish flag, would soon dispose of the other third. We have not and never had a single vessel afloat to follow up such craft; and with Europe neutral, refusing us hospitality, and sympathizing with our adversary, Mr. Boutwell's surplus, of which we have indulged such fond hopes, would not suffice to blockade a single Spanish port.

With a declaration of war, a commercial panic and a call for a new loan, what would be the effect of our credit at home and abroad and upon the industry and affairs of the country generally, aggravated as the situation would be by the falling off in the gold revenue?

We cannot hurt Spain, but she could hurt us, and why should she not if we needlessly mortify her and take advantage of her calamities?

There is another class of considerations which address themselves more especially to the political partisans of the Administration, and which counsel patience, and, for the present at least, "a masterly inactivity."

Meantime, every European influence is working now, for the first time, in favor of a separation of Spain from her North American colonies. Why paralyze those influences by a fillibustering policy which we have been for years denouncing in every Press, pulpit and forum in the land, and against which we are making claims for indemnity against one of the most powerful Empires in the world? Let us try and be logical, even if we are not prudent.

A Plea for a Debased Negro Rule.

A very striking statement, combined with a still more remarkable argument, comes to us from South Carolina. In 1869, says the Charleston *News*, the twelve Cotton States "will show more true prosperity than any other section of the world." It goes on to estimate the crop of cotton for the present year, which it fixes at 3,000,000 bales. The average value of all the crops will amount to $64 per head of the population. Every one will be glad to learn that the States in which we have often been told all industries were extinguished, are already making such rapid progress toward a recovery of their former position.

Our contemporary carries his statistics a little more into detail. Assuming that he has taken the necessary pains to insure accuracy, there is great reason to congratulate South Carolina on the falsification of the melancholy predictions which have long been uttered respecting her. She will, we are told, yield products this year worth $50,000,000, or an average of $74 62 per head in a population of 670,000, and all this, he adds, disparagingly, "under debasing negro rule." We can only say that the State appears to flourish very well under the infliction. It seems to suit her. We were given to understand that there would be no more cultivation going on in any part of the State when once negroes obtained the ascendancy. Has this prophecy been justified by events? If the Charleston logic is worth anything, we must all agree that it makes out a very strong case for the negroes.

There is another fact mentioned by the same writer which must have taken most Southern people by surprise. "There are now no less than 200,000 whites cultivating cotton with their own hands." This statement is not qualified in any way—we are not even told, what doubtless is the fact, that the whites thus employed in cotton-growing are at work on the uplands. But the time is by no means remote when we were positively assured that white labor never could be extensively used in South Carolina. To argue against the assertion was to expose oneself to unlimited obloquy. What do we find now? That one-third of the population of South Carolina are actively engaged in the very work which it was believed the negro was specially created to perform. The negro alone, and in an enslaved condition, was deemed equal to the cultivation of cotton. He would never work as a freeman. Every one of these anticipations has proved erroneous. The white man can grow cotton if he likes, and the negro is very willing to work if any one will pay him proper wages. South Carolina will settle the cotton controversy in England if she continues to advance at her present rate. The inferior staple grown in India will not hold the market even against the "short" staple of South Carolina, and, in the face of such competition, the English Government will scarcely think it worth while to expend money for the encouragement of cotton-growing in their Eastern Empire.

Mr. Andrew Johnson and State Debts.

There are not wanting indications of a disposition on the part of the Democracy again to make repudiation an issue in national politics. It was an element in the policy which Seymour and Blair were nominated to sustain. It is a distinctive feature of the canvass now going on in Ohio, with Mr. Pendleton as its consistent representative; and it is favored with more or less positiveness by almost the entire Democratic Press west of the Alleghanies, and by a not inconsiderable portion of it in the East.

Ex-President Johnson proposes so to widen the issue that it shall take in repudiation generally. In his opinion, it is not enough that the national credit be dishonored. Embarked in a crusade for what he calls "the salvation of the Republic," he entreats his copatriots to "let the debt go." And as, from his point of view, the wiping out of indebtedness is one of the first steps on the road to prosperity, he not unnaturally suggests that the programme be extended to his own State. If repudiation is a good thing—he may be supposed to argue—there cannot be too much of it. At any rate, he urges that a beginning be made with Tennessee. In his Knoxville speech, the other day, after insisting that "the repudiation of the national debt is inevitable," he is reported to have "intimated, regarding Tennessee, that the State debt will probably go by the board."

But on the latter point Andrew Johnson speaks only for himself. As a repudiator of national obligations, he is in cordial accord with the Democratic Party. When, however, in his anxiety for effect, he proposes to enlarge the area of dishonesty until it embraces the debt of the State to which he owes his political existence, he stands alone. Mr. Pendleton never proposed to blot out the war debt of Ohio. The Indiana Democrats, who are ardent disciples of the Ohio candidate, never ventured to hint at cleaning off with a sponge the war obligations of their State. Yet the doctrine of convenience, which Mr. Johnson relies upon for extenuation in the case of Tennessee, might with equal propriety have been applied to every other State which has the claims of creditors to encounter. But it has not been hinted at until now. The infamy of suggesting it belongs exclusively to Mr. Johnson.

The Ex-President, moreover, gives vent only to his mischievous and malignant spirit,—not to the inclinations or purposes of the people of Tennessee. They have just passed through the exciting ordeal of an election, but on neither side was repudiation of the State debt, or any portion of it, threatened. On the contrary, both the friends of Senter and the friends of Stokes pronounced decidedly in favor of upholding with scrupulous care the public credit, local and national. Only since the election has the idea been broached, and by a man from whose touch in the canvass the victorious Senter shrunk as from a leper.

The pretence set up by Mr. Johnson is that the nineteen millions and a half of State indebtedness which he would "let go by the board," is the creation of the Government organized since the rebellion. It is against the financial honor of the State as reconstructed that he pretends to concentrate his attack. The absurdity and injustice of this attempt to discriminate in a war of repudiation are clearly proved by Mr. Fletcher, the Tennessee Secretary of State, whose letter we published yesterday. He shows that more than six millions of the indebtedness specifically assailed—nearly one-third of the whole amount—represents bonds issued in exchange for old bonds, which matured during and since the rebellion, and which the local Government was unable to discharge in any other way. Again nearly four millions and a half were issued "in aid of solvent and responsible railroad companies, who pay their interest without difficulty." The remainder "was issued to railroad companies who fail to pay interest," and most of whom are now in the hands of receivers; the probable loss to the State being estimated at three millions.

The allegation behind which Mr. Johnson tries to hide himself—namely, that the debt he would repudiate was incurred for unconstitutional purposes by a Government constitutionally invalid—cannot be sustained. The bonds issued in substitution for bonds of ante-war date cannot be confounded with the question of reconstruction. As for the other securities, Mr. Fletcher tells us that "they were issued in aid of peace and commerce, and to build up and enrich" the State.

These considerations, however, have no legitimate connection with the repudiation policy as propounded by the Knoxville orator. Whether the objects served by the issue of bonds were warlike or peaceful is a point which does not enter into the controversy. They were issued by the Government of the State under authority conferred by the Legislature, which acted within constitutional limits: and that is enough. With the thrift or the extravagance of the State in its policy of internal improvements, neither the Government nor the creditor has anything to do. The obligations have been incurred. Securities issued lawfully by the Government were bought in good faith by the holders: and there the business ends.

Mr. Fletcher assigns three reasons why the Ex-President's threat should cause no alarm. "First, and above all, because the people of Tennessee are too proud and too honest" to become parties to repudiation; second, "because there is not the shadow of justification for it;" third, because the bonds are collectable in the Federal Courts. The first of these reasons is sufficient. A proud and honest people cannot be seduced by demagogues or tempted by partisan considerations to commit an act of robbery. They will prefer taxation to dishonesty and disgrace.

The demonstration made by Mr. Johnson occurs opportunely for one purpose. It shows that if the national debt is to be assailed, as by the Democrats it is, the State debts will not be safe. There would be no stopping place for repudiation if it were begun.

We do not suppose that John Quincy Adams, who has again been nominated by the Democracy for Governor of Massachusetts, has any very great expectation of being elected,—even though he may be supposed to have a better prospect than he had last year, on account of the Liquor Prohibition question, which disturbs the Republican Party. There have been attempts to bring about a union between the organized "Liquor" interest and the Democracy, but it has not been effected, and it would, in any event, result in failure. In the Republican Party there are two factions,—one of which desires the nomination of an anti-prohibition candidate, while the other is determined to secure a prohibition candidate. The party is so strong in Massachusetts that it is confident of success, whoever may be its nominee.

This is the third time, successively, in which John Quincy Adams has been nominated for the Governorship of his native State by the Democracy. Though badly beaten twice, he has not yet been discouraged from further efforts. He has had no experience in public life, except for a single term as a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. But during his Gubernatorial canvass last year, and especially during the Southern tour in which he gave so much good advice to the people of the South, he showed himself possessed of a measure of intellect, independence and courage not unworthy the son of our late distinguished Minister to England, and the descendant of the two Presidents of the United States, who were leaders of our two great historical movements, one for national independence and the other for universal freedom.

It would surprise the world very much if England turned Protectionist in her commercial policy, and renounced Free Trade as a "gigantic mistake." But nothing less than this is the aim sought for by a society recently established in England. There can be no doubt that Protection views are really making some little way in England, although the vast majority of the people are decidedly opposed to them. So good an authority as Mr. Basley, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, thought it necessary in his annual speech this year to argue at some length against the apparent resurrection of Protectionism. The society to which we refer has already held twenty-one meetings in the metropolis, and they allege that trade and industry in England have declined through the "want of a prohibitive duty on articles of foreign manufacture, imported into England by countries which will not admit duty free similar articles of British manufacture." In fact, English workmen have been injured by what Mr. Disraeli once called a "one-sided reciprocity." Ever since 1854 the imports into England have been exceeding the exports, until in 1868 the excess of imports over exports was £116,000,000. The Chairman of the Association recently stated that England had been systematically fostering the interest of the foreigner in preference to her own. "Everything," he said, "from a child's toy to a steam engine was now being made in foreign countries and exported to England." He added: "Give us protection, and in forty-eight hours every working man in England would be employed." About the ultimate fate of this movement we need not enter into any speculations, but it is a very curious and noteworthy fact in political history that after free trade has been in operation so many years in England, a party, however small, should come forward and demand a revival of Protection. We do not see precisely how these gentlemen expect to recover their position in foreign markets by closing their own to the products of foreign markets.

Lord Stanley has been making some remarks, at an agricultural dinner, on tenant farming, or peasant proprietorships, which, like most observations coming from the same quarter, have attracted general attention and discussion. His argument is this:—Farming is becoming more and more a business of a scientific nature, requiring costly implements and machinery, and consequently capital, in order to render it successful. Now if small cultivators with limited means undertake to till the soil, how are they to carry on their operations? They could not buy machinery. Hand labor would be substituted for machinery, and this would be a retrogression in farming—not going forward, but going backward. The following passage is worth notice:

> "I think that our three-fold system of landlord, tenant and laborer is economically the best and most productive; and if the tenant be guarded, as I think he always ought to be, when he desires it, by leases and agreements fairly framed in the interests of both parties, I see nothing in this system which involves any other dependence than the system of not one-sided, but mutual dependence, which must and ought to exist in a civilized country between each class and every other class."

The *Times* (London) utters a cry of rejoicing over these sentiments, for very naturally it is uniformly consistent in its support of the landed interest. But both Lord Stanley and the *Times* overlook the fact that in Belgium the soil is to a great extent tilled by small holders, and that the system has answered perfectly. Machinery is not so much required on small farms as on large ones, and a peasant proprietary at least gives employment to a larger number of persons than farms upon which machinery has almost superseded hand labor. The popular sentiment in England is quietly ripening toward the system of small holdings, and we doubt whether all the organs or spokesmen of the existing landed interest will be able to keep this movement in check many years longer. The experiment which Lord Stanley deprecates will certainly be tried in Ireland, and that with the consent of all the Liberal statesmen of the day. Can it be supposed that so great an innovation will have no reflex action upon England?

The organized workingmen represented in the Labor Congress will doubtless secure a large increase of their strength and importance through the proceedings of that body last week. The preparations which they made for better organization and more vigorous action during the year will show their results at the next meeting; and, in the meantime, the discussion of their projects will help them in giving practical form to their plans. "By-and-by," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in speaking of labor movements, "we shall probably find that this is really the great political question of our time and generation," and "certainly at this moment there is no question so important as the development of trade-unionism in England, industrial agitation in France, and an even newer and more sudden growth of workingman association in America, to say nothing of Belgium and other small communities."

A Western paper is troubled because Minister Sickles took with him to Spain "three *attachés*." "We have to support this establishment," says our Western contemporary, "which shows how the one hundred millions of dollars, that ought to be applied toward the payment of our debt, is squandered." This is very impressive language. But suppose, what is the fact, that in "supporting this establishment," we do not pay anything at all to these "three *attachés*?" And suppose that neither of them gets a single dollar of the "three hundred millions,"—what then?

We published the other day the affidavit upon which an order of arrest against General Dix was granted at the suit of John Mitchell. We are authorized to say that Mitchell was arrested and sent to Fortress Munroe in June, 1865, by order of the Government, and that General Dix had nothing to do with his confinement there. As no suit can be brought against the United States, Mitchell has doubtless sought to test the legality of his arrest by a suit against the officer who obeyed the order to arrest him.

By our exchanges from different parts of the country, we notice that preparations are being made in hundreds of cities and towns for the celebration of the Humboldt Centenary in September.

INCIDENTALS.

Secretary Boutwell has promised to be present at the Georgia State Fair, to be held in Macon in November.

The first volume of the diplomatic correspondence, which will soon be published, will contain the correspondence between Washburn and Lopez, a statement of the condition of our relations with Mexico, the condition of affairs in Japan, and a partial history of our late diplomatic relations with Spain and France.

The great yield of wheat and the financial necessities of the farmers is causing a wonderful movement of grain into Toledo and other centres, the warehouses of the city named having for a few days past received about 100,000 bushels daily.

The Boston *Post* indulges in a little sarcasm at the expense of the Harvard crew. It says that having now got seated in their British boat, and taken British oars into their hands, possibly, if they pay strict attention to British advice and critics, they may find the very place in the race to which British preferences would assign them. There is but one thing left to them, it adds, and that is to take up with British diet just as it might be ordered for them. In spite of all this, however, it still holds fast to its faith in Harvard muscle and wind, and expresses the hope that Oxford "will come out of the contest as badly blown as it deserves."

The Chicago *Republican* is alarmed at what it terms the widespread scheme to organize a national party to place Chief Justice Chase in the Presidential chair, and thinks that at no time has it been so incumbent upon the Republicans to abstain from entangling alliances, and to draw party lines strictly, for "treachery is in the camp and ambuscade lines our way."

Governor Smith, of Alabama, denies that the Republicans of Mobile or any other persons petitioned him to establish martial law in that city after the late riot.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Union* proposes to remedy the defects of our judicial system by making the whole State one election district—or, in other words, by electing all the Judges on a general ticket. The Rochester *Democrat* thinks that when the Democrats carried the State the character of the Bench would not be elevated.

Hon. Lyndon Oak, one of the temperance candidates for the Maine State Senate, has declined the nomination, as, while he sympathizes most earnestly with the Prohibitionists, he is unable to see how the cause of temperance or prohibition is to be promoted by allowing himself to divert votes from the regular Republican candidate, who holds the same views as himself.

It is estimated that the value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts the present year will exceed $95,000,000. The wholesale dealers in Boston are forming a Shoe and Leather Dealers' Exchange. Since Jan. 1 nearly 800,000 cases of goods have been shipped from that city, an excess of fully thirty-three per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

The Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society held a public meeting at White Sulphur Springs last week, and were addressed by Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who contrasted the state of agriculture in his own State and Virginia, and earnestly recommended smaller farms in the latter. Addresses were also made by General Lawton, of Alabama, Hon. D. W. Barringer, of North Carolina, and others.

In view of the new combinations and new schemes in the political world, the Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic paper in Michigan, reminds its friends that success cannot be secured by them or rendered even probable without the display of more wisdom than was exhibited in the National Convention at Chicago in 1864, or at New-York in 1868, and that, from this time forward, the party, wherever it is in power, must look well to the character and standing of the men it places in nomination.

Boston has a well-organized system for the distribution of flowers to the sick, the idea of which was suggested by a little girl. Inquiries are now made in that city whether some similar arrangement cannot be made to secure the distribution of fruit among the poorer classes.

A young man sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday, for his wife, whom he declared to be restrained of her liberty by her father. It appears that they were married clandestinely one evening and the young girl returned to her father's house. Her father alleged that his daughter was entirely free to follow her own inclination, and the daughter said that she was led to marry the petitioner by his threats to shoot her if she did not consent. The wife is under age, and the Court ordered the writ to be dismissed at the cost of the petitioner.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, gave a dinner party at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Thursday last, at which Generals Lee, Beauregard, and others were present.

In a trial at Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday, Baker Boyd, the prosecuting attorney, made a statement respecting Congressman William N. Sweeny, counsel for the defence. The latter promptly pronounced the statement an absolute lie, and at the same instant struck Boyd with a knife, inflicting a wound four inches long on the right breast. The wound is painful, but not dangerous. The Court was adjourned on account of the confusion caused by the disturbance.

WASHINGTON.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Concern Regarding the Action by Tennessee—Americans Abroad and the Income Tax—The Call for Bank-Note Paper—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Washington politicians here are discussing the chances of the adoption or rejection of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. The probable action of Tennessee, which a few months ago was counted on as certain for ratification, is canvassed with some earnestness and anxiety, although the majority of Republicans incline to the opinion that she will go as it was at first supposed she would. Stokes, however, is very confident and positive that she will reject it, and when reminded that Senter is pledged to its ratification, he is still incredulous. He says that Senter talks publicly in favor of it, but that privately he is on the other side. Stokes' proposition to convene an extra session of Congress is laughed at by every one, and there is not the slightest probability that the President will be induced to do anything of the kind.

AMERICANS ABROAD AND THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Murphy, our Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has written a letter to Commissioner Delano calling his attention to the large number of Americans living in Germany who have large investments in United States bonds, and who make no income returns; also, to the large number of naturalized citizens residing in the same country who evade the payment of taxes in the same manner.

REVENUE MATTERS.

It is understood that Judge Busteed has issued a summons to show cause why a Collector of Internal Revenue should not be enjoined from collecting revenue tax, returnable at his Chambers in Jamaica, Long Island.

BANK-NOTE PAPER—THE NEW NOTES.

The New-York Bank-note Companies continue to make favorable promises to the Treasury Department in reference to the printing, but seem to be unable to give the Government sufficient supply. They are now forwarding to the Treasury Department about $40,000 per day, but $200,000 at least is required to meet immediate demands from all parts of the country. About $75,000 is required for issue in place of the mutilated currency redeemed. The designs for the new $5, $10, $20 and $50 legal-tender notes have not yet been determined upon.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Captain Shaw, Marshal of the London (England) Fire Brigade, arrived here this afternoon. The Assistant Secretary of State, at the request of the British Minister, has written a letter to the Chief Engineer of the Washington Fire Department, in which he states Captain Shaw's visit to be "For the purpose of studying the arrangements which are carried out by the fire departments of the United States."

GRANITE FOR THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has gone to Westchester, N. Y., to examine the granite quarries of Mr. Williams, the lowest bidder for granite for the new Post Office in New-York City.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

STATE ACTION ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The records of the State Department show the following regarding State action on the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution:

Complete Ratification—North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida—12.

Defective Ratification—Kansas, Missouri—2.

Rejected in Delaware and Kentucky—2.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Acting Secretary Richardson to-day confirmed the following nominations for Customs officers: David K. Cartter, as Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at Rochester, N. Y., and Homer Halsted as Clerk; Stephen Rich and Alvin Smith, to be Inspectors at Gloucester, Mass.; Robert F. Wolcott, to be Clerk in the Boston Custom-house; Anson F. Adams, to be temporary Inspector in the New-York Custom-house; Edwin A. Evans, to be Night Inspector at Philadelphia; Frederick Williams and G. K. Cook, to be Night Inspectors, G. M. Cole, Inspector, and C. O. Varney, Clerk, in the New-York Custom-house.

Under new regulations for paying the laborers employed by Weighers and Gaugers in New-York, Mr. Frank G. Wentworth has been appointed Clerk for that purpose, with the power of a Deputy Collector to administer oaths.

D. W. Balch, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, has resigned.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

On the 1st of September about $4,864,125 in coin will be taken from the Treasury to pay the semi-annual installment of the interest on the ten-forty bonds, which falls due on the 1st of September and the 1st of March respectively. The amount of the bonds outstanding is $194,567,300. No further payments of gold interest will fall due after this until the 1st of November next, when about $28,000,000 will be required to pay the semi-annual installment of the interest of the five-twenties.

PERSONAL.

Governor Senter, Colonel D. M. Nelson, General J. A. Mobry, and Colonel John B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, are here, *en route* for New-York. Governor Senter will return in a few days for the purpose of calling on President Grant.

The Humboldt Celebration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call upon those American and foreign corporations, institutes, societies, &c., in the City of New-York and vicinity, who wish to participate in the procession and other festivities connected with the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Alexander von Humboldt, on the 14th of September, and who have not yet been reached by direct invitation, to communicate with the Committee, by addressing the undersigned Secretary?

It is the earnest desire of the Committee to render the celebration of this memorable day universal and cosmopolitan in character, and to afford to all, and each, an opportunity of paying homage to the memory of a great man.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
No. 64 St. Mark's-place,
Secretary of the Humboldt Festival Executive Committee.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

The International Race—Chart of the Thames.

In view of the great interest felt in the approaching international boat race between Harvard and Oxford Universities, to take place on Friday next, an illustrated map of the River Thames has been prepared and issued by the American News Company. The map shows the entire course to be rowed over by the contending crews, with the various windings of the stream, the bridges to be passed, and marks out the points which have become historic in the annals of boat racing. It will prove of great assistance to those who desire to follow the race—by reference to and comparison with the Press reports. It is for sale by the news companies, and can be obtained from booksellers and newsmen generally.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AND CITY OF PARIS.

The steamships *Cuba* and *City of Paris*, with advices to Aug. 14, arrived at this port yesterday.

A terrible case of crime has come before the Assize Court of the Bouches-du-Rhône, in France. The Curé of the village of Beaux and his female servant are accused of murder, the husband of the latter being the victim. The *acte d'accusation*, or indictment, is published in the French papers, but no report of the evidence has yet appeared.

The *Etoile*, of Brussels, says that among the working classes of that city there is great excitement just now on the subject of the kidnapping of children. Some time ago, it seems, the papers published an account of the arrest of a Princess accused of killing children in order to bathe in their blood for the purpose of preserving her beauty. This absurd invention took such hold of the popular imagination that within the last few days several persons—among them two Englishmen—who have accidentally spoken to children in the streets, have incurred the suspicion of being kidnappers, and have been subjected to very rough usage by the crowd which at once collected.

M. JULIEN LEMERA, French bookseller, writes to the Paris papers that, being about to publish an illustrated biography of eminent men, he sent proofs of the portraits to the Ministry of the Interior, in order to obtain the permission required by law for any "engraving" or "drawing." He was told that no answer could be given until he produced the text of the biography. This he refused to do, and thereupon the Minister declined to give him permission to publish the portraits, which in themselves were unobjectionable. This is an indirect attempt to revive the censorship of books, which the law does not allow.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Truth About the Carlist Movement—The Insurgents Being Hunted up Everywhere—Wholesale Military Executions—Severe Decree Against the Clergy—Arrival of the Porto Rico Deputies in Madrid, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

The Carlist movement continues to droop, notwithstanding the operations of the French Press, and especially the *Correspondance Lithographié of Espagne*, a Carlist paper published in Paris. The most unblushing falsehoods and exaggerations have been put forward by the latter. Thus a few days after the first action in La Mancha, when the Carlist leader, SABARIEGOS, was defeated by the troops sent against him from Cuidad Real, it stated that he had 800 men and 1,200 horses at his disposal, when the truth was that his party was split up into four or five small bands, each flying with the utmost precipitation to the mountains. From the testimony of some of his men who presented themselves at Cuidad Real supplicating for pardon, we learn that on the 28th of July, three days after the defeat, this chief separated himself from his men altogether, and with his two sons made good his escape in the direction of Portugal. The same French paper coolly stated the other day that "Toledo and Avila had pronounced, that the Civil Guards in Estremadura had fraternized with the Carlists," and that the troops under Government-General BALDRICK, in Catalonia, had made common cause with those of the Carlist leader, TRISTANY, and that the latter consequently found himself at the head of an imposing force. There was not a word of truth in all this! Nothing could be more loyal to the revolution than the conduct of both Civil Guards and troops, and as to the much-dreaded TRISTANY, he was not in Catalonia at all! "The Carlists are in possession of Navarre," says the *Correspondance*, in one of its latest issues. The truth is, that even in that northern Province, which has always been supposed to incline toward the doctrine of divine right, they have not even been able to get a footing. In Navarre, La Mancha, Cuidad Real, Pampeluna and Leon—everywhere, in fact, where they have appeared, they have been compelled to fly before their pursuers. They avoid actual encounters if they can, but in every one of these that have taken place, they have been worsted, and have left their dead and wounded on the field. The desultory kind of warfare which they have commenced, if warfare it may be called, has never admitted of any large bodies of men being brought into action at a given moment, save in the skirmish at Piedrabuena, when it is said the Carlists numbered over 600. It is a remarkably bloodless campaign so far as the Government troops are concerned, for up to the present time only one officer and two soldiers have been killed in the dozens of petty skirmishes which have taken place.

THE EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

The Government has exposed itself to general censure for the unnecessary reëstablishment of the martial law of April 17, 1821, which takes the trial of conspirators found with arms in hand from the jurisdiction of the ordinary judicial tribunals, and delegates it to the tender mercies of Councils of War, with the imperative provision that the sentences passed must be carried out within twenty-four hours. Already the victims of this cruel and cowardly enactment accumulate, and their blood not only stains the hands of their executioners, but the fair fame of the revolution. The first individuals shot in this summary manner were two poor fellows who formed part of the Carlist band under the cura of Alcedon, one of the many "fighting parsons" now in the field. This band having been attacked and defeated at Iglesuela, near Cuidad Real, fled, headed by their brave clerical leader. The two unfortunate men in question not having as long legs as their comrades, were caught, tried and shot within half the period of delay prescribed by the law.

The cura of Alcedon, their leader, has since been caught, but we have not as yet heard of his execution. Possibly it may be deemed sacrilege to shoot a priest. At the last accounts he had been conveyed to Toledo for trial, the jail at the place where he was captured being too insecure to hold him. His name is Don LUCIO DE DUENAS. He is upward of 60 years of age. He took an active part in the former seven years' Carlist war, and was at one time in prison in Guadalajara, but was subsequently released. He is not likely to be in a position to shoulder the musket again.

But the most wholesale of these summary executions seems to have taken place at Montealegre. An officer named CASALIS, commanding a body of troops sent in pursuit of the Carlists in Catalonia, thus telegraphs to the Government: "Faction beaten in the neighborhood of Montealegre. Nine prisoners, with arms in hand, shot immediately after. In our possession one horse, some boinas, (Carlist caps,) arms and other effects.—JOSE CASALIS." The inference is that these nine men were shot without trial! It is to be hoped that this impression may turn out to be incorrect, though it is just what some of these officers in command of flying columns would be likely unreflectingly to do.

THE CLERGY IN THE MOVEMENT.

On the whole it may be said that the entire movement has proved abortive, for the present at all events, though from his secure shelter in France Don CARLOS announces that he intends to "renew operations" very shortly. That the movement might have been more formidable than it has proved there can be no doubt. The premature and simultaneous discovery of the various Carlist conspiracies throughout the country, Madrid included, shows the extent of the plot, and the general implication of the clergy in it was conclusive as to its danger, considering the moral influence of the priests over the minds of the people, especially in the agricultural and mountainous districts. In my former letters I have shown how different the Roman Catholic clergy of Spain are to the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States or England. It is no disparagement to the latter to express one's opinion fairly as to the conduct of their brethren here. The two classes of men cannot for a moment be compared. The Catholic priest in Spain is a low, cunning, crafty, factious individual, arrogant in the assumption of infallibility, and utterly opposed to all educational and political progress. He writhes and chafes under the new order of things which the revolution has brought about, and pines for the day when the cause of Don CARLOS, that true son of the Church, shall have a chance of triumphing, so as to strike out the freedom of worship clauses from the Constitution, expel the "heretics," and restore the priesthood to the power and influence it formerly exercised over the affairs of the nation. He lacks entirely the piety, the self-sacrificing charity, the love of order, the respect to the powers that be, the liberality and the large-heartedness of the Catholic priest of the United States or Great Britain. Besides all this, he is in Spain an immense "physical power" in the State. From Archbishops and Bishops downward to parish priests, monks, sacristans, &c., there are in Spain nearly 140,000 ecclesiastics of one kind or another, and they cost the State nearly $10,000,000 annually. The recent Carlist movement has been mainly fomented and sustained by them. So notorious is this fact, that it has called forth severe comments in the Press, and what makes it worse is this, that the "high clergy," the Bishops and Archbishops, have not one of them uttered a warning or protesting voice against it.

GOVERNMENT DECREES.

This silence on their part has perhaps imparted a greater impulse to the question of the separation between Church and State in Spain than anything else could possibly do. Not only is it now revived by the journals, but the Government have just issued a decree based on this rebellious attitude of the clergy. It is preceded by a remarkable preamble, in which the Minister expresses deep indignation at the conduct of "many of the clergy who have been so forgetful of their sacred calling as to oppose the progress of the revolution and set themselves up in opposition to the constituted authorities, sustaining the flag of rebellion not only by their counsels and exhortations in the pulpit and elsewhere, but by contributing largely from their personal resources to the Carlist Loan," and by some of them (not a few, either) actually changing the sutan for the military jacket, abandoning their flocks, and taking the field in open rebellion. After this frank introduction, the decree addresses itself not to the minor clergy merely, but to "the Very Reverend the Archbishops and the Very Reverend Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain." It does not exhort them or entreat them, but it absolutely orders and commands them to do four things "without loss of time and without procrastination or excuse." First, they are "to send in an immediate statement to the Government of all the ecclesiastics in their respective dioceses who have abandoned their churches and launched themselves in opposition to the political situation created by the revolution of September." Secondly, they are, "as soon as they are in possession of the decree, to report to the Government the steps, canonical or otherwise, which they have taken to restrain rebellious priests and to correct them, as also to repair the grave scandals their disloyal conduct has created." Thirdly, they are "to issue pastoral edicts within eight days, enjoining obedience to the constituted authorities on all their clergy and flocks," and "to transmit official copies of them at once to the Minister of Grace and Justice;" and, fourthly, they are "to cancel the preaching and confessing licenses of the notoriously disaffected priests who have not desisted from manifesting an attitude contrary to the constitutional *régime*.

The decree is dated at San Ildefonso, (La Granja,) 5th August, 1869, and is signed by FRANCISCO SERRANO, Regent of the Kingdom. It remains to be seen how the Episcopal Bench will take it.

ENGLAND.

The Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Speeches—Who Writes Them?—The Laws Relating to Marriage—The Coming Boat Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday. Why do you not import this pretty word for Congress? Prorogued means "asked forward," and is much nicer than adjourned. As at the opening of the session, a message was read from the Queen. It has been said in America that the Queen did not write her own speeches. The theory has been that her Ministers wrote them for her; and some persons have imagined that they could detect a difference between those composed by Mr. GLADSTONE and the Liberal Ministers, and those written by Mr. DISRAELI and the Tories. I have never noticed any such difference.

They are all in the same style, which may be called the style Royal, or the Queen's English. Her Majesty is a successful author, and is quite able to write her own speeches. She is too downright honest a woman to be any party to such a sham as passing off anybody's work as her own. Besides, the Lord Chancellor, the official keeper of the Queen's conscience, a sworn officer of great solemnity, who wears a large white wig, said, upon his official oath: "We are commanded to deliver Her Majesty's most gracious speech, which is as follows." I need not say, also, that Mr. GLADSTONE is a man of too tender a conscience to impose upon anybody. Then the style, as I said, and the very form of expression are Her Majesty's. Her Majesty "announces to you with pleasure," "has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging," "firmly trusts," "has observed with pleasure," "reflects with pleasure;" finally, Her Majesty says:

> "During the recess you will continue to gather that practical knowledge and experience which form the solid basis of legislative aptitude; and Her Majesty invokes the blessing of the Almighty alike upon your recent and your future labors for the public weal."

Now that is too majestic and solemn for any one *but* Her Majesty; and no one but the Queen would talk in that way about "the solid basis of legislative aptitude," and then ask a blessing to wind up with.

Her Majesty's grammar is, perhaps, a little peculiar, but it is the same, more or less, in all her speeches, whoever may be her Ministers—a sufficient proof that she writes them all herself. For instance, she says:

> "In the removal of the duty on corn, Her Majesty sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and to enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree both encourages and requires."

And where, it may be asked, save in a Royal speech, could one expect to find such paragraphs as the following?

> "Her Majesty has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labors of the year.
>
> In the act for putting an end to the Establishment of the Irish Church you have carefully kept in view the several considerations which, at the opening of the session, were commended to your notice.
>
> It may reasonably be expected that the act for the supervision of habitual criminals will contribute further to the security of life and property."

And so the long, hard session, unprecedented for its late hours, and wear and tear of conscience and constitution, has ended, and the town is empty.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

Another of the postponed subjects for legislation is the Marriage laws, set forth on one of the last nights of the overworked Commons by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER. The principle of religious equality, now practically recognized for the first time three centuries after the Reformation, seems to require some sort of equality, and, if possible, uniformity, in the laws relating to marriage. The laws, as they now exist, Sir ROUNDELL may well call extraordinary. In England people are married by banns, or dispensed from them by license. In Church marriages no registrar is required to be present; among nonconformists his attendance is requisite. The Quakers have a separate law all to themselves. If the place where the marriage is celebrated has not been properly consecrated the marriage is invalid. It can only be performed within certain hours—never later than 11 A. M. In Scotland there is marriage by simple consent of the parties; marriages according to three or four different laws, and irregular marriages, which make people liable to a fine; but the payment of the fine legalizes the marriage, and this is a common mode of procedure. In Ireland there is one law for Protestant Churchmen, another for Presbyterians, and no law at all for Catholics, except a law of pains and penalties in certain cases. If a Roman Catholic priest should presume to celebrate a marriage between a Roman Catholic and Protestant, or even between a Roman Catholic and a person who had been a Protestant within a year of the marriage, till comparatively a recent time that was a capital offence, and even now it is a criminal offence of a very high order, and the marriage is absolutely void. Of the irregular Scottish marriages, Sir ROUNDELL has the horror that might be expected in an English lawyer and churchman, and his description of them is technical and droll. He says:—

> "The system of irregular marriages in Scotland is a very startling thing to those whose minds are not thoroughly accustomed to it. It is contracted in two different ways. Supposed any gentleman in this House visited a house in Scotland where a young lady happened to be staying, and that he and the young lady took a walk together, and in the course of the walk he took a piece of paper out of his pocket on which they wrote down a mutual promise to marry; though the piece of paper might be simply put back again into his pocket, though nothing might be said to anybody about the writing, and though nobody else might be there at the time, if the persons afterward lived in a certain way together, that would be a valid marriage, although nobody might know of the fact of the marriage for years afterward. No mere promise will constitute a marriage unless it be in writing, and unless *subsequente copula*. A promise so given and so followed constitutes a good marriage, however long it may be kept secret. There is another even more extraordinary mode, in which no writing at all is necessary, and that is where the promise is made not *de futuro*, but *de presenti*—where the woman says, 'I take you, John, for my husband,' and where the man says, 'I take you, Mary, for my wife,' before witnesses. A promise of that kind being brought up at any future period, even although the people have never lived together, will hold good, and will be sufficient to overturn any perfectly honorable and reputable marriage that either of the parties may have subsequently entered into, and this actually occurred in the celebrated Dalrymple case."

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been roundly berated by the English Press for intimating that foul play was even a possibility in the approaching boat race. Well, Mr. BOUCICAULT has just brought out a new play at Drury Lane, which turns on a boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, and the means taken by the betting men to insure that Oxford should be beaten. In the play, the plot is defeated, but the idea has evidently dawned upon an English dramatist as well as the New-York journalist, and "all the elements of popular success," the London *Times* assures us, "are found in 'Formosa,'" the new drama. One of those elements, assuredly, must be, at least, a dramatic possibility.

For the boat race, houses and windows are advertised to let, fronting the river. The banks and bridges will be crowded. A hundred steamers will gather at the starting point and follow the rival boats, driving the water in a great swell before them. A huge wave will wash the banks and wet everybody that stands near the water. Those in front will be pushed in by the eagerness of the crowd in their rear, but the boats which will fringe the river will pull them out. Excursion trains will bring half a million of people to see the contest, and London itself, if the day is at all fine, can turn out a million. The great SMITH, manager of Cremorne, the English Mabille, announces a "Ladies' International Complimentary Dress Ball in honor of the Americans' visit to the competition of the great International rowing match," which luckily takes place on his, the said SMITH's, birthday.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND.

Lord Stanley on Public Affairs.

Lord STANLEY presided, on the 12th inst., at the annual dinner of the Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society, at Ormskirk yesterday. In proposing the "Army and Navy," he said: "We grumble now and then, and it is only natural, over the four and twenty or five and twenty millions a year which these services cost us. But though they may be, and though they are in one sense, dear to our pockets, they are, in another and a better sense, dear to English hearts, because we remember what they have done and what they can do. We believe they are a necessary, though a costly insurance; and we do not believe there is any economy in neglecting to keep up our insurances. We know that we are rich enough to be worth robbing—prosperous enough to excite envy, and we ought to be strong enough to make ourselves respected. For our own part, we have, as everybody knows, no aggressive design and no territorial ambition. We are quite content to let our neighbors alone if they will let us alone; but the world does not become wise in a day. War is a very old institution—about the oldest on record, and much as we dislike and detest it, and nobody does so more than I do, we cannot be quite so sanguine as to suppose that it is a custom which will absolutely die out in our time. In the meantime to be unarmed is not to disarm other people, but rather to invite aggression. Lord STANLEY, in proposing the toast of the evening, said: It is with real pleasure that I see the number of these local societies increasing, not only here, but also in other parts of the country. They are all the more useful because of the very nature of the business which the farmer carries on. We all see that farming is becoming every year more and more of a scientific business. Implements are numerous and more effective, mechanical appliances being substituted for human or brute force. One result follows from this, that farming, to be successful, cannot be carried on without a certain amount of capital; and next, I think, it follows that farming cannot in the long run succeed if it is carried on in such a manner as to render the use of mechanical appliances impossible. These two conclusions seem to me irresistible, and they are important, because there is in the present day a school of thinkers, amiable and kind-hearted men, and no doubt sincere, who believe that it would be a great gain to this country if the land were to be, in general, the property of those who work it with their own hands; in other words, if, instead of our system of landlord and tenant, we were to have that peasant proprietary which already prevails in many parts of Europe. That system is, in my mind, equivalent to the substitution of hand labor for machinery, and to the separation of the capital of the country from the soil. To my mind it involves, not progress, but retrogression. It is going back from the system of the factory, with its thousand hands, to the solitary hand-loom weaver; it is ignoring all the tendencies and requirements of modern industrial life. I think our threefold system of landlord, tenant and laborer is economically the best and most productive; and if the tenant be guarded, as I think he always ought to be, when he desires it, by leases and agreements fairly framed, I see nothing in that system which involves any other dependence than the system of, not one-sided, but mutual dependence, which must and ought to exist in a civilized country between each class and every other class.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Preliminary Practice Over the Course—The Harvards Gaining in Public Favor.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 13.

That the public interest excited by the four-oared match between the University men of Harvard and the select men from Oxford is increasing, is shown by the daily enlarged attendance at Putney to watch the practice. Yesterday morning the Oxonians contented themselves with light work in gigs. The Harvards took a gentle pull to Hammersmith Bridge and back again. In the afternoon both crews took strong work, each rowing hard over the whole course. The American gentlemen came out at 4:30, their opponents being away up the river at that time on their screw launch, the *Iris*. Mr. BLAIKIE, the acting chief of the Harvard four, had placed at his service a very pretty and handy screw launch, the *Water Lily*, by Mr. THORNEYCROFT, son of the eminent sculptor. When the Harvard men started there were several hundreds of people assembled on the towing-path, watching their movements with close attention. The four put quietly off from the London boat-house, and, turning the head of their outrigger up with the tide, commenced what proved to be a long and severe pull. Beginning at 4:35, about 200 yards above the point where the great races are now usually started, they rowed at 40 strokes per minute to Hammersmith Bridge, on an average tide, and against a head wind, in 7 minutes 54 seconds, each man pulling vigorously and well. From this, without any break, they went up Corney Reach, closely followed by Mr. THORNEYCROFT'S launch, and occasionally directed by Mr. BLAIKIE. In that part of the course the wind had free play upon them, and, in order to avoid its force, Mr. BURNHAM, the coxswain, steered out of the ordinary track, and took them up alongside the Eyot—a questionable piece of policy, and one which probably took them some time. From that up to Barnes, in roughish water, they went at 39 strokes per minute, Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. LORING pulling very powerful oars. Mr. FAY at bow, and Mr. LYMAN next him, are lighter men, and seemed to be taking their share of the exertion rather more easily than the leaders. Mr. SIMMONS is unquestionably "the very strong man," of the boat, although not unequally mated by Mr. LORING, the stroke. Bow and No. 2 are likewise well suited to each other in style and form, but are scarcely up to the standard attained by the other pair. Lumpy water caused a good deal of splashing at the top of Chiswick Eyot, from whence, in the comparatively smooth run up to Barnes, the four sent their boat along in good, steady style, and seemed all to be working pretty well at ease, under considerable pressure. The time to Barnes Bridge from the start was 18 minutes 40 seconds, the boat having traveled, over rough water and against a strongish wind, the two miles all but one furlong from Hammersmith in 10 minutes 46 seconds. Steering still an indifferent course, they continued to row ahead for 300 yards above the Ship at Mortlake, making about four miles three furlongs, which is the length of the actual course, in 23 minutes 8 seconds. The times were taken on board Mr. THORNEYCROFT'S launch by BENSON'S chronograph. The Harvard men, having thus finished a by no means bad performance, did not appear to be much exhausted, and certainly showed no signs of distress. Turning their boat against the tide, they, after two or three minutes' rest, pulled at a regular pace down without a break to the London Rowing Club House. At 5:45 the Oxford four put off in their boat, followed by the *Iris*, with Mr. MORRISON, their mentor, Mr. RISLEY and others on board. It was just high water as they pulled down to the aqueduct. Turning at that place, they commenced to pull up on the height of the flood, and on comparatively dead water. The distance from opposite the steamboat pier at Putney to the bridge at Hammersmith was done, under the disadvantageous circumstances just mentioned, in 9 minutes 50 seconds. A great throng of persons, on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, had congregated on the bridge. From that point the Oxonians, who had been pulling 39 strokes at start, decreased to 38, maintaining a fine and regular sweep, and perfect discipline. On a close inspection there was of course to be detected a little disparity between Mr. TINNE'S work at No. 3 and that of Mr. WILLAN at bow, though not more than might be accounted for by the difference between the height and weight of the two men. Mr. DARBISHIRE at stroke, and Mr. YARBOROUGH at No. 2, are more equally matched, but both they and Mr. TINNE have a more youthful appearance than the American men. The distance from Hammersmith Bridge to Barnes Bridge, most part of the way against the first of the ebb and a slight wind on an otherwise good course, was done, according to BENSON'S chronograph, in 11 minutes 43 seconds, being only 57 seconds more than the time occupied by the Harvards on a worse course against more wind, but with a moderately good tide. At Barnes Bridge the Oxford men ceased rowing, and paddling up to the bank, disembarked beyond the Duke's Head, and started to walk to Putney. They did not appear to be more exhausted than was warranted by the amount of work done.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 14.

At a meeting held yesterday of Mr. BLAIKIE and Mr. LORING, of Harvard, Mr. TINNE, of Oxford, and Mr. LORD, representing the Thames Conservancy, it was arranged to alter the date of the race from Wednesday, the 25th, to Friday, the 27th of August, at 5 o'clock. It was further understood that the course shall be kept as clear as possible. The Thames Conservancy, acting vigorously in the matter, have resolved that only one steamer shall accompany the boats, and that, as far as practicable, the small boats and barges that usually throng the river shall be kept on shore, and out of the line of the race. Two sources of inconvenience and danger are therefore removed. As far as Barnes, the river is wide enough to allow some little play to small craft; but beyond the bridge at that place, and up to the finish at Barker's Rails, the stream is narrower, and it is here where the interruptions were most likely to occur. It is, however, contemplated to draw a line along each side of the channel, to restrain the boats at Barnes within certain limits. A very serious difficulty, and one which, next to the Oxford boat, was most dreaded by the American party, will thus be satisfactorily overcome.

Yesterday's work by the Harvards consisted of the usual practice, about noon, and of a good pull up to Mortlake in the evening. Oxford went out at midday in the new boat, built for them by JEWITT, of Newcastle, and gave her a fair trial. Their second exercise at 6 o'clock consisted of a pull to Hammersmith and back again. The two fours were accompanied by and directed from the screw launches that attend them daily; sculling heats of the London Rowing Club were taking place at the same time; several fours, pairs and eights were afloat; so that upon the whole the scene was of a mildly exciting character. Opinions are not now quite so dead set against the Harvard four as was the case on the first blush of Oxford's arrival. Thoroughly good judges have had ample opportunity of estimating the power of both crews, and have not been slow to avail themselves of the chances offered. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the Harvard four will see shorter odds in the fortnight that has yet to elapse before the actual race.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Australian Presents—A Defence of the Prince.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: As an Australian of nearly twenty-five years' residence there, I cannot allow your strong remarks in your journal of the 10th inst. to pass unchallenged. I was present in Victoria throughout the enthusiastic reception of the Duke of EDINBURGH, when the Government and Municipality expended £70,000 to amuse him and do him honor; when the ladies, to attend balls graced by his presence, mortgaged their pianos and other household goods; and also when he descended two gold mines at Ballarat, where, after partaking of a splendid champagne lunch at the bottom, he picked £400 from one, and £300 from the other, in pure virgin gold ready puddled for him; on another occasion, when, for attending not more than five minutes to lay the foundation stone of the Williamstown Dock, a magnificent chased solid gold trowel, costing £370, was presented to him; I was on Sandridge Pier one day, when forty large cases, presents from the colonists of Victoria, were embarked on board the *Galatea*; I was also in the streets of Melbourne when the whole city and public buildings were illuminated with gas, one enthusiastic individual's device being, "Welcome, Royal Prince, our future Sovereign." Now, Sir, whether we are loyal or the "republican impostors" you suspect us to be, we have shown the inhospitable people of England that we know better how to treat a royal visitor than to send him to an hotel with his carpet-bag. If his Royal Highness had presented me with any slight token of his regard I should never have expected the bill to be sent home; but those who send a royal Prince round the world without a few pounds in his pocket to defray his necessary expenses cannot understand the independence and manly self-respect of the AUSTRALIANS.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

[Our correspondent may not be aware that this young gentleman has an allowance from the country of £15,000 a year, or £288 a week.]

CRIME IN FRANCE.

Terrible Charge of Poisoning by a French Priest.

From the London Star, Aug. 13.

A remarkable case will shortly come before the French tribunals, in which the Abbé DIONIS, the curé of the parish of Baux, in the arrondissement of Arles, in the south of France, is accused of having been an accomplice in the murder of the sacristan of his church, the actual murderer being the wife of the victim. The *acte d'accusation*, which forms so important a part of French legal proceedings, and which is, in fact, a summary of the case for the prosecution, discloses the following facts:

The man whose death is the subject of inquiry, named TOUGAY, a watchmaker, and sexton at the parish church, died suddenly on the 10th February, after a short illness. The wife, whose character is alleged to have been far from blameless, had for some time had an illicit connection with an old man named FRANCOIS GROGNARD, but this connection she had apparently abandoned for some time, and the gossip of the neighborhood attached some significance to her assiduous visits to the parish church in the Spring of 1868. The husband appears to have troubled himself very little about her conduct. When the woman, whose character was well known, entered the service of the curé, some of the parishioners remonstrated with the latter; but he replied that he had been the means of reclaiming the woman from evil courses, and that Jesus Christ himself did not refuse to associate with such. The scandal, however, could not be suppressed, and is said to have gathered weight from the previous life of the curé. The ecclesiastical authorities at length decided on removing him to another parish, and he received an order on the 20th January to repair thither forthwith. He did not, however, do so, but removed to a house which he rented for a short term at Blanchon, at no great distance. The death of TOUGAY occurring on the 10th of February, excited suspicion in the minds of those who knew the relations between the widow and the priest. On the 15th March the body was exhumed, and evidence of poisoning by some preparation of copper, probably vitriol, was distinctly traced. The woman at first endeavored to throw the gilt on her former companion, GROGNARD, but the Police soon ascertained that she had purchased poison for rats at a grocer's, and that after her husband's death she had urgently requested him not to mention this fact. After her arrest she was heard frequently to mutter to herself, "My God! if I tell, I shall ruin him." She then told a circumstantial tale, to the effect that she had been the mistress of the priest, and that he had urged her to a frequent observance of all exterior acts of devotion, in order to avert suspicion. After he had been compelled by the remonstrances of his parishioners to dismiss her, the intercourse continued in secret, her visits to the priest's chambers being usually made through the belfry after mass or evening prayer. When he was transferred to another parish, he endeavored to persuade her to accompany him as servant, provided that she could obtain a written permission from her husband. As, however, this was not to be obtained, he proposed (according to her statement) that she should poison her husband, promising her full absolution. She at first shrank from incurring the guilt of murder, but he assured her that nothing was easier; and on the very day when he received the final order to remove from the parish she purchased at two separate grocers' shops a quantity of rat-poison and vitriol, which, according to the instructions of the curé, she administered in a cup of coffee as TOUGAY was about to leave home. Almost as soon as he left the village he was seized with violent symptoms of poisoning, and on being brought home was confined to his bed for some time. The wife appears to have hesitated, but the priest encouraged her to persevere. By his advice she went to a physician to procure medicine for her husband, but took care that he should not visit the patient to ascertain the real cause of his malady. It is supposed that she subsequently administered more poison to her victim. He died on the 10th of February. The priest seems to have been fully aware that suspicion would fall on him, and he endeavored beforehand to direct attention to the old man GROGNARD. It was, indeed, mainly at his instigation that the body was exhumed. When the unhappy woman first accused the abbé of complicity in her guilt, the latter, on being interrogated, made several inconsistent statements, which he endeavored to retract almost in the same breath, and when brought face to face with his accuser, he remarked to the officers: "Poor woman, if I could but speak with her alone for a moment, she would retract; I see that she loves me still." Several pieces of circumstantial evidence were adduced to strengthen the case. The remains of the poison were discovered in two places indicated by the woman. Moreover, the latter asserted that she had obtained access to the priest's room by a certain door, which the latter alleged had been bricked up for some years. On examination it was found that this door had only been closed by a very slight covering of plaster, easily removed. Some workmen, moreover, were discovered, who testified to having met her coming from the house to which the curé removed, at the time specified by her. She also stated that she had twice confessed to the priest of a neighboring commune the nature of her relations with DIONIS, and that he refused her absolution. The priest confirms the fact of the confession, although, of course, the revelations made by the guilty woman have not been brought to light. When again brought before the Magistrate, she attempted to withdraw the statements she had made, saying, "I ought to have held my tongue for the sake of religion. Cannot I withdraw my declarations? I myself accept the responsibility of what has been done." The conduct of the priest, however, adds force to the evidence of the woman against him. So soon as the legal investigation commenced he left for Marseilles, taking care to be informed, by means of a woman named PATIN, of the progress of the affair, and so soon as he learned that no accusation against him was likely to result, he returned, and by means of the same person contrived to keep up communication with the accused woman.

The *acte d'accusation* argues at great length on these facts as proving conclusively the complicity of DIONIS in the crime. The trial is exciting considerable interest, as bearing on the position of priesthood in France.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

His Marriage in Canada—How the Gossips were Afflicted—Personal Appearance of the Couple—The Congratulations and the Departure.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press, Aug. 23.

The arrival of Commodore VANDERBILT, the celebrated New-York railway magnate, and party, on Friday morning, was the occasion of quite a flutter of conjecture among the *quid nunes* and gossips of the Forest City. His every movement naturally attracted observation and excited the most wide and extravagant surmises. Every conceivable purpose, from that of buying up the Great Western, or taking a dip in the modern Pool of Bethesda, the Sulphur Baths here, was discussed with painful gravity. What did he come here for, and what did he want? Had it anything to do with Sir FRANCIS HINCKS? Doubtful! Was it in any way connected with the great corn question, or the inspection of the London volunteers? Not probable, and, indeed, every other conjecture seemed at fault, especially that of a local contemporary, in regard to his pursuit of the water cure. The Commodore preserved the most vexatious reticence; even his name did not appear on the hotel register, and he kept in religious seclusion in his rooms, as if under strict medical injunction to avoid pernicious drafts and the still more afflicting effects of vulgar curiosity. But our little world went to sleep, fatigued by the heat of the weather, and forgetful that so great a personage as an eighty million dollar capitalist, with his stocks and his steamers, railroads and river palaces, had even paid us a visit, and still more oblivious of its purpose.

Early on Saturday morning, however, the great question was answered. And the answer was, that the Commodore had merely taken a temporary refuge in the respectability and quietude of the most flourishing city of the Dominion to consummate a marriage with a young, beautiful and estimable lady, and thus escape all the glare and heat, the fuss and feathers, the lace, vanity and oppressive stare of the New-York fashionable world. And so it came about that at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a private parlor of the Tecumseh Hotel, Commodore VANDERBILT was married to Miss CRAWFORD, daughter of the late Mr. E. CRAWFORD, cotton-broker, of Mobile, Ala., Rev. W. BRIGGS, Wesleyan minister of this city, officiating at the ceremony.

The gallant bridegroom, whose Summers are seventy-six, was dressed in plain black, wearing in his shirt diamond studs of intense brilliancy and great value. He is a noble-looking gentleman, erect in figure, active in movement, intelligent in expression, and almost courtly in bearing. As may be supposed from the fact of his years, his hair and whiskers are white; but he is so well preserved, even amid all the cares and responsibilities of his position, that he looks to be not more than 61 or 62 years old. His bride is compartively young, being but 30 years of age. She is of medium height and symmetrical figure, wearing always a singularly-happy expression of face, which is one of gentle beauty. She was dressed in simple traveling costume, and wore a blue vail on her bonnet, which was not lowered. The Commodore and his bride are second cousins.

Among the witnesses to the ceremony were the mother of the bride, Mrs. CRAWFORD, and Mr. CRAWFORD, Jr., her brother, and his wife; General BRAXTON BRAGG and Judge BRAGG; Mr. J. TILLINGHAST, manager of the New-York Central, of Buffalo, and Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the well-known lawyer of New-York.

After the ceremony had been concluded, the happy couple received the congratulations of the American families and others staying at the hotel, which the Commodore acknowledged most cordially, he looking proud, she radiant, and both happy. The adieux over, and the morning express east being ready to start, the party repaired to the Great Western Railroad Station and entered the Commodore's special car, bound directly to New-York City. As the train moved off, a series of twenty-one detonating signals were given in honor of their departure.

Talk of railway rings and stock corners, bulls and bears, hedging and hypothecating, selling short, operations for a fall, Wall-street doings and the Gold-room! Mere nothing all these compared to the greatest speculation of life, that of matrimony, which the gallant old Commodore has for the third time entered upon. Let us hope that he will enjoy for many years to come an ample "margin," never prove himself a domestic "bear" and avoid all "corners."

Sojourn of the Commodore and Bride in the Central City.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 23.

Immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed, the bridal party, consisting of the Commodore, his wife and a waiting maid, Messrs. SCHELL and TILLINGHAST, came eastward in the Commodore's special car, which was attached to the Pacific Express train, reaching this city at 8:15 o'clock Saturday evening. The special car was stopped in front of the Vanderbilt House, when the Commodore and wife alighted and hastened to the most elegant apartments the hotel contains. This distinguished consideration, as it is called, was paid this particular hotel because of its having been named in honor of the Commodore. The same parties were guests at the Vanderbilt on the 22d of June last, when they were on the way to Niagara Falls. Miss CRAWFORD, now the Commodore's wife, was then accompanied by her mother. During the sojourn of the bridal party at the Vanderbilt, the Commodore and bride were not visible. They closely kept their rooms, where their meals were served, and the veteran was only seen below stairs once, when he got shaved, and, it is added, paid the fortunate barber a fee of $1. It is further gossiped that $50 was distributed to the waiters of the hotel by his direction. Mr. SCHELL was the purveyor of the party, seeing to all the arrangements for their entertainment and paying all the bills. Curious groups hung about the hotel Saturday evening and Sunday morning. A few persons witnessed the arrival of the party, and quite a large crowd of curiosity seekers saw the departure. The Commodore was very lively indeed, and quite graceful and courteous in his attentions to his wife. He is in as good a state of preservation, despite his seventy and three years, as most men at fifty.

The Commodore's special car was drawn before the main entrance of the Vanderbilt, a few minutes before 9 o'clock Sunday morning, the bridal party moved speedily from the hotel to their places in the car, and away sped the locomotive for Schenectady and Saratoga Springs. With a clear track and no incumbrances, the time to the Springs was made in about four hours. At 1 o'clock the happy pair were comfortably ensconced in their quarters at Congress Hall. The sojourners at the Springs were taken by surprise by the unexpected arrival of the Commodore and bride, for though the current gossip had foreshadowed the marriage, the event was suddenly precipitated upon the gossip-mongers, who for once were forestalled in their prophecies.

The Lincoln Fund.

Mr. T. G. CHURCHILL, who subscribes himself Treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Fund, gives a very satisfactory explanation of the disposition thus far made of the funds which were placed in his hands for the erection of a monument to the memory of our martyr President. He says:

"A contract was some time since made with H. K. BROWN, one of our most celebrated sculptors and the author of the Washington Monument in Union-square. Mr. BROWN has already finished a plaster cast of our lamented President, which was exhibited to the Committee, accepted by them and sent to the foundry to be cast in bronze, and when finished, as it soon will be, I think it will not only meet the expectations and wishes of the many friends of President LINCOLN, but will add another wreath to the brow of the artist who designed it.

"It will, perhaps, quiet the nerves of your anonymous correspondent to know that Mr. BROWN has already received $10,000 on account of his contract, and that the balance of the funds, which amount to about $11,000, is invested in registered United States five-twenty bonds; and, further, that I have studiously avoided having any of the funds in my hands, having requested Mr. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, to receive the subscriptions, invest the amount in Government bonds, entering the subscriber's name on a book kept for that purpose, which, by-the-by, is well worth seeing; and if the writer alluded to has ever sent in any subscription list, or has even subscribed and paid his one dollar, he will there find his name beautifully written."

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Good will of Proprietary Medicines for sale, including Mexican Mustang Liniment, Lyon's Kathairon, Jamaica Ginger and Insect Powder, Lithantriptic, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, &c., and all articles owned by me. Principals only dealt with.

DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row.

—*Advertisement.*

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED

ANDRESON—ANDRESON.—At Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at the American Embassy, by Rev. Mr. Lamson, BERNHARD ANDRESON, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to HANNCHIN, eldest daughter of Otto and Gertrude M. Andreson.

COOKE—MARSHALL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. H. Beers, Rector of St. Luke's, JOHN B. COOKE to GEORGIANA, daughter of Mr. John Marshall, all of Rossville, Staten Island.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 23, HENRY L., infant child of J. S. Baker.

BROWNE.—At Redding, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869, Mrs. SOPHIA AUGUSTA BROWNE, aged 58 years.

BULL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, Miss ELIZA BULL, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Rev. Daniel De Vinne, West Morrisania, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CRAM.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 22, Major GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 3½ P. M.

CROSS.—On Monday, Aug. 23, Mrs. ELEANOR V. M. CROSS, widow of the late Rev. John Cross, aged [illegible] years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 25. The *Neversink* leaves foot of Duane-st. at 9 A. M., and, by special permission, the cars will stop at Shrewsbury.

DAVIS.—In Lexington, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 22, after a lingering illness, CHARLES E. DAVIS.

GATES.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 21, CARLTON GATES, son of Dr. A. W. Gates, of Yonkers, and grandson of the late Gerardus Smith, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church at Yonkers on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot for the train which leaves New-York at 11:50 A. M.

GRAYDON.—At Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, SAMUEL GRAYDON, aged 40 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Erie Railroad cars will leave at foot of Chambers-st. at 8½ and 10 o'clock A. M., and returning, leave Ridgewood Depot at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to convey friends to and from the house.

HAYES.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 23, FRANCES T. HAYES, wife of George Hayes, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 283 Bleecker-st., without further notice.

HICKS.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence at Centreville, Onondaga County, N.Y., on Monday, Aug. 23, at 9 A. M., RUSSELL F. HICKS, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

LUMMIS.—Suddenly, of disease of the herrt, at Sodus Point, Wayne County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 21, WILLIAM M. LUMMIS, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Benjamin R. and Dayton Lummis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway.

MERCEIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, at Easton, Penn., DANIEL S. MERCEIN, aged 59 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence.

PARSONS.—At Long Branch, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, WILLIAM B. PARSONS, Royal Navy, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUTTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, AGNES, widow of the late John Rutter, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 34th-st. and Avenue A, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1869, FRANK CORNELL, youngest son of the late Daniel and Caroline Hagner Smith, aged 13 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from the residence of his uncle, Alexander Hagner, Jamaica, L. I., at 3 o'clock, and from Grace Church at 4 P. M.

STEPHENSON.—At Orient, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, WILLIE SING, only child of Wm. W. and Mary M. Stephenson, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 145 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, of dysentery, CLARA LUDLUM, infant daughter of Henry W. and Julia A. Turner, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from parents' residence, Hickory-st., fifth house from Broadway, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122⅜	10-40 Coupon	114⅝	114⅞
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RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 113 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:

Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,601, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.

J. C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

FINANCIAL

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000

IN

BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County, $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,

all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufaula Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 ℔ CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Secured by First Mortgage on the

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

THE ROAD IS IN COURSE OF THOROUGH AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION; 150 MILES WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, AND THE ENTIRE LINE, IT IS BELIEVED, BY THE END OF THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE ADMIRABLE SELECTION OF THE ROUTE FOR COMMANDING BOTH LOCAL AND THOROUGH BUSINESS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE IT **ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RAILROADS IN THE COUNTRY.**

THESE CHOICE SECURITIES ARE MEETING WITH RAPID SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY ARE STILL OFFERED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—$15,000 per mile, bearing seven per cent. interest, free from Government tax, guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. A limited number of these bonds for sale by

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINE-RY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., } CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869. }

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE } COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY. } NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept 1.

R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE IN-terest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869. }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }

je16-law6mW*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPO-tence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDI-ately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN experienced and capable woman aged about 30; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or wait upon an invalid lady or sick person; is an excellent seamstress; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and assist with fine washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at 3d-av., first house from 121st-st., between 120th and 121st sts., Harlem.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to do washing and ironing at her own room; is a very good laundress, and does fluting; or would go out by the day. Address No. 483 East 14th-st., Room No. 9, third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for four days at No. 145 Hester-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 300 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH five years' City references, a situation in a private family, or to wait upon a lady who boards; sews neatly; brings a baby up by hand; wages $12. Call at No. 208 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING washing and ironing, by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; economical, respectful and neat; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-rate cook; willing to do plain washing; understands her business; private family. Can be seen two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and efficient young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would take chamberwork and waiting; has best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY WHO understands washing and ironing thoroughly, gentlemen's and ladies' washing, at her own residence, No. 495 10th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 15 years old, a situation in a respectable family to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 137 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 15, A SITUation as nurse or wait on a lady and child; sews neatly; will do the light work of a small family; wages $5. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; is competent for either; City reference. Call at No. 413 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the embroidery and trimming store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very steady and respectable woman about 30; will assist in washing; she is a thorough cook; has best City references. Call at 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid in a private family; can make dresses and arrange hair. Apply at No. 7 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 753 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 7 7th-av. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 88 Ludlow-st., top floor.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener, inside servant or porter in a store; is young, active and intelligent, and has good references from Richmond, Va., as well as Brooklyn. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; understands gardening; can milk and make himself useful; willing and obliging; good references. Address B. C., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; understands the management of horses; is a good, careful driver, and can milk cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Man wants a situation as coachman; can come highly recommended from last employer; thirteen years' recommendation. Can be seen at No. 5 East 19th-st. private stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a small private family; has the best City references; no objection to country. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in the City or country, by a man who is capable and efficient, and can come well recommended from former employers. Address or call on JAMES, No. 73 University-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who understands his business; has no family; would take care of a horse and cow; good reference. Address A., Tarrytown, N. J., this week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, one child; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; fruits, vegetables, grounds, &c.; the most satisfactory reference furnished. Address J. K., 67 Nassau-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by man, and wife as cook and laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; best City references. Address P. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady, reliable Englishman; has good reference. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 111 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who has good recommendations, in the country; has been at his business eleven years. Address H. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can furnish good references; no objection to City or country. Call on or address P. W., No. 29 Madison-st., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; best of City reference as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Can be seen at saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands the care of flowers and fruit trees; has a City reference. Address I., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; understands laying out ground, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies. Address Z., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A BOOKkeeper; has had several years' experience; references given. Address HOWARD, Bridgeport, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN WITH FIRST-CLASS City references, who has been for many years in the cigar trade in England, would like to meet with a like situation. Address S. L., Box 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS AND WOMEN daily for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty professed and other cooks, waitresses, laundresses. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, a short distance from the City. Apply at the book-store, No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING } PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, } NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, to conform in *every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements*, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on the 1st proximo, for the following supplies *(of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard)* and transportation, to wit:

SUPPLIES.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

250 fathoms soft Manilla rope, ten inch, to be made without splice of bolt rope yarn, and capable of resisting a strain of twenty tons.

1,000 pounds ⅝ and 1,000 pounds 1-inch Octagon Steel of SANDERSON'S or JESSUP'S make.

200 barrels Rosendale Cement, fresh ground, put up in tight barrels, well papered, containing 300 pounds each, and 15,000 Skew Bricks, moulded per pattern.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

15,500 pounds Sable Iron, double refined, assorted sizes.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,500 Sister Hooks and Thimbles, ¾ to 1¼ inch, and 1,500 Iron Thimbles, 1¾ to 5 inch, all to be galvanized as per sample; 20 barrels Tar Oil; 200 pieces Soap Stone, 8 and 16 inches wide, 1¼ and 1¾ inch thick; 24 Chopping Knives; 36 Cleavers; 24 Soap-stone Griddles; 24 Iron Dippers, (galvanized;) 24 Tin Dippers; 24 Water Coolers and Filters combined, (3 to 6 gallons,) "Skerrett's" patent, per sample; 72 Iron Spoons; 24 Stove Brushes; 100 Squilgees, (handled;) 150 Sheets Mica, (assorted,) for heating stoves; 500 Bath Brick; 1,500 Fishing Hooks; 24 Coffee Mills; 12 pair Waffle Irons; 24 Wood Saws; 24 Cutting Nippers for wire; 50 Bolts Light and 50 Bolts Heavy Cotton Ravens; 1,000 pounds Beeswax; 5 barrels Soft Turpentine, (28 gallons each;) 16 Chesterman's Metallic Tape Lines, 75 and 150 feet each; 200 Windsail Hoops, 1 inch thick, ⅜ inch wide, 57 to 174 inches circumference; 500 Trysail Hoops, (assorted;) 300 pounds Seine Twine; 100 pounds Composition Cringles; 36 two-foot Box Rules, double jointed and brass bound; 5 gross Enameled Buttons; 500 square yards American Oil-cloth, 18 feet wide; 6 dozen Chamois Skins; 36 pair Scissors; 10 gross Gillott's Steel Pens, No. 226; 12 dozen Red and Blue Pencils; 12 Blank Requisition Books, (6 quires;) and 24 Vials Superfine Carmine (small.)

TRANSPORTATION.

To Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by sailing vessel, for 245 tons, (2,240 lbs.,) *more or less,* of equipment stores, to be taken from the New-York Navy-Yard *direct,* and delivered at Rio de Janeiro, freight payable *in currency free of primage,* after return of receipted bill of lading.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to supplies and transportation. Blank forms for supplies will be furnished at this office. Bidders to state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them. Parties interested are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Sept. 16, 1869, for dredging and removing all the material from the bars and flats between the town of Henry, Ill., and Copperas Creek, so as to give a channel (200) two hundred feet wide and (7) seven feet deep, when the proposed dam at Copperas Creek shall have been completed. About 180,000 cubic yards of dredging will be necessary, and will be prosecuted in such order and places as may be determined by the engineer in charge.

The following are the names of the localities at which the dredging is to be done:

1. Crow Creek Bar.
2. Peoria Flats.
3. Kickapoo Creek Bar.
4. Lick Creek Bar.
5. Kingston Flats.
6. Lancaster Flats and Bar.
7. Coon Valley Island Bar.
8. Canton Landing Bar.
9. Copperas Creek Bar.

The excavated materials will be removed by dump-boats and deposited in the deep water within convenient distances, or in such other place and manner as may be directed. The average haul will be from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Contractors will state the price per cubic yard, measured in excavation, at which they propose to do the work, which will include all boats, machinery, materials and labor necessary in the prosecution of the same. Parties proposing will be required to commence work on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the stage of water will permit, and complete their contract on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the work, enter into contract with the United States Government within ten days, or make good the difference between him or them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the parties proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address. Maps, quantities and specifications, and all the necessary papers, will be ready for examination at this office for (20) twenty days prior to the date of letting. Blank forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able and prepared to do the work required and within the time specified. A printed copy of this advertisement *must* be attached to each bid.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Illinois River."

J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel
and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, } KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1869. }

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 58, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869. }

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:

SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 85th-st.

SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.

SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 89th and 108th sts.

SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.

SPEC. 23—In 10th av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 12th and 22d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEO. S. GREENE, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East 33d-st., near Madison-av.

MISS CLIFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIR-voyant in the world, just from the Indies. By use of Tea reveals the future correctly; gives lucky numbers. All should see her. No. 405 4th-av. Hours 10 to 4.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA......Aug. 28
BRITANNIA......Sept. 4
COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
EUROPA......Sept. 18
INDIA......Sept. 25
CAMBRIA......Oct. 2

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,966 tons......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons......Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons......Sept. 29, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN......FRIDAY......Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200, Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER......Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN the interior of Georgia and Florida. The Black Star Line of Steamships will dispatch their first-class steamers to leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows: HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869; MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869. This line will dispatch steamers semi-weekly, to commence at an early date, notice of which will be given hereafter. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and river steamers to Augusta, and through rates to points via Central Railroad and connecting roads, same as combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 2.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......Saturday, Aug. 28
GEO. CROMWELL......VAIL......Saturday, Sept. 4
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.

The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, August, 1869.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henes to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS DEVOTED many years to teaching, and can command a few thousand dollars of capital, desires to purchase a well-established school, either in the City of New-York or in some large town; a partnership would be accepted on suitable conditions. Address W. M., Station G, No. 590 6th-av.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. Circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR MISSES—English and French—Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Number limited. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

OAKGROVE INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, for circular.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 202 West 24th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y., Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, RESIDING in Cambridge, will take into his family one or two pupils to receive a thorough preparation for college, in a pleasant home. He has had experience in college teaching, and can offer the highest testimonials of his scholarship and ability by reference to Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Child and others of the University. For terms, &c., address HARVARD GRADUATE, Box No. 698, Cambridge, Mass.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WHO desire to place their daughters and wards under the care of a lady, who will give them the advantages of home and school culture in the City, and who can give satisfactory references in regard to the necessary qualifications for such a charge, may obtain further information by applying at the Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A GERMAN literary man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms monthly from $40 to $80. For particulars, call on Mr. J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ten $5 seats vacant.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph.D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN a second floor elegantly furnished, consisting of five communicating rooms, with first-class board, by application as above; also, a suite on third floor; two single rooms for gentlemen; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY wish to receive as boarders a family of refinement who desire a quiet, Christian home with every comfort procurable; no other boarders; convenient to Broadway and 5th-av. cars. Apply at No. 232 West 55th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO GENTLEMEN in a private family where there are no other boarders; location between 23d and 40th sts. and 6th and Madison avs. Address Box No. 3,456 Post Office, stating terms.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front parlor, with board for gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, only $23 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET for the Winter, with first-class board, their entire second floor, to a family of adults; and also parlor and bedroom on third floor, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board, can apply at No. 143 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MAN AND wife; will furnish their own room or rooms; private family preferred. Address H. L. M., Box No. 3,560 New-York Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on first, second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with modern conveniences, to let, with board, at No. 102 East 35th-st., corner Park-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,

(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY,
Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

C. A. STETSON, Jr., Proprietor.
After the 1st of September, the price of board will be reduced to
$25 PER WEEK.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS RESIDENT or visiting governess by a lady experienced in teaching English and ornamental branches; would take the entire charge of pupils if desired; terms moderate; references given. Address for one week, TEACHER, care of A. Brooks, No. 2,119 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS PROFESSOR OF German and music from Berlin would like to find a boarding school or private family, where his instruction may be exchanged for board. Private lessons also given. Highest references. Address P. O., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OR ENVIRONS.—Mrs. THOMAS N. CANFIELD, No. 232 East 11th-st., wishes an engagement two days in the week; is brilliant and thorough in the cultivation of the voice; also for advanced pupils in pianoforte and harp.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in drawing and painting to the children of a respectable family in this City, in compensation for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. B. H., Box No. 541 Post Office.

A LADY AS VISITING OR RESIDENT governess to young children—English, French and music—she has taught many years, and would take charge of their wardrobe. Address O. C. N., No. 27 Washington-square, New-York.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED in teaching, with good testimonials, desires a situation to teach. Address Box No. 126, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

WANTED.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AGE 26 and a church member, wishes to teach English, mathematics and book-keeping. Address W. A., No. 346 9th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BARNUM, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Barnum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Borden and Horace P. Geary, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.
au11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. GRIFFIN and WYMAN R. BARRETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Thomas W. Griffin, of the City of Brooklyn, and Wyman R. Barrett, of the City of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of May, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP D. RODDEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip D. Roddey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. PERSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Persch, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au18-law3wW*

NO. 1,809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KERR, bankrupt—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Kerr, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
au18-law3wW*

NO. 2,341.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles S. Seymour, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of July, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au25-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st. between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Matinee on Saturday at 2.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre or at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialities,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the
VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of
SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Caustic and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with
E. L. DAVENPORT, GEORGE HOLLAND, AGNES ETHEL,
GEORGE CLARKE, CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT......as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY......as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last four nights of Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL.
MARCO THE MUTE. Mlle. Marietta Ravel as Marco. Mr. P. E. Connolly as Diego Cartouche.
FRIDAY EVENING—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8.
1. Overture, "Semiramis"......Rossini
2. Waltz, "Die Vorstaedler"......Lanner
3. Nocturno, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"......Mendelssohn
4. { Polka Mazourka, "Die Sirene" / Polka Schnell, "Elle mit Weile" }......Strauss
5. Ballet, "Faust"......Gounod
6. Overture, "Euryanthe"......Weber
7. Romanza, "Elle m'aimait tant"......Hugo Pierson
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"......Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Lucia," (new)......Donizetti
10. Overture, "Le Reine d'un Jour"......Adam
11. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet......Frewin
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Skating Galop, "Prophet"......Meyerbeer

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Monday, 23d......4:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th..6:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.	Wednes'y, 25th..10:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th......7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th..10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th......11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th......7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th..5:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TENTH WEEK. TENTH.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.
THE GRAND REVIVAL of the spectacular and romantic drama, the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
Pronounced by an IMPARTIAL PRESS and APPRECIATIVE and CROWDED AUDIENCES the most
DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
OGARITA......LUCILLE WESTERN
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION......50 CENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE, 1½. EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE PANTOMIMIC SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS OF GEO. L. FOX'S
GREAT AND POPULAR
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE,
Mlle. HANIOLA, Brothers IMRE and BOLOSSY,
HUNGARIAN DANCE AND HARVEST HOME.
CLOWN, (last week but one)......GEO. L. FOX
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 6,
THE FAVORITE AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
which, after months of great preparation,
WILL POSITIVELY BE PRODUCED WITH AN UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BROADWAY, Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
The Chinese Giant, CHANG, CHANG, CHANG, CHANG, Nearly 9 feet high
ADMIRAL FISK, JR.
MONDAY NEXT—Commencement of regular season.
ZAVISTOWSKI and RAND SISTERS.

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SECOND WEEK OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT, SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR AMUSEMENT, EXCELLENCE AND VARIETY.

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THE BEST PANTOMIMISTS OF THE DAY.

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NOVEL AND ORIGINAL BALLETS
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ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS to all the amusements.

TAMMANY MATINEE.
FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON,
SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 28.
Admission 50 cents......Children 25 cents.

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Proprietors......Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.

The season in New-York will commence at the FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST. ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,

PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage extended last season, the proprietor of the above Hall has the honor to inform his patrons and the public that he has made EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS and additions to his establishment, making it THE MOST CAPACIOUS, BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE HALL IN THE UNITED STATES.

A LARGE HALL, fifty by one hundred feet in the clear, has been added, on the same floor with the main Hall, to be used as an additional ball-room, if required; otherwise, as a supper-room.

This vast establishment has been beautifully frescoed and decorated by the popular and talented artist, Signor G. G. Garibaldi, making it unequaled by any other Hall in the country.

The entire space covered, comprising two ball-rooms, supper, committee, dressing and ante rooms, (all on one floor,) is 38,000 square feet, with a frontage of 160 feet on Twenty-eighth-street, and 200 feet on Broadway, making it THE MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, FAIRS, PUBLIC DINNERS, MEETINGS AND FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Everything connected with this establishment, as regards suppers, wines, liquors and attendance, guaranteed first-class.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Book now open for engagements, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., daily.
EDWARD FERRERO, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE GREAT INDIA HORSE HEAVE CURE.—I will send to any one inclosing $2 by mail to me this medicine. I have seen hundreds of horses cured. Address D. CLIFFORD, No. 495 4th-av.

CUBA.

Volunteer Patriotism on the Increase—Three Battalions for the Seat of War—The Importance of the Revolution Increasing—A Real Cuban Victory—Spanish Official News—Opening of the El Casino Espinol—Massacre of Cubans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1869.

The Cuban revolution, so often annihilated by the official bulletins of the Spaniards, is increasing in strength and vigor to such an extent as to call forth on the part of the Spanish Press loud lamentations of discomfort and new homilies to the *acendrados*, who are spending their time in noisy debates as to the duties imposed on their position as the defenders of the "national integrity" and speculations as to whether they ought or ought not rush off, horse, foot and dragons, finish up the rebellion, and accomplish the annihilation of the *mambises* with all the promptness and expedition of a before-breakfast job. At length we have voluntary offer of three battalions to proceed forthwith, or when it shall please his Excellency, to the seat of war, to aid with their well-known valor in the extermination of their motley opponents. The Press is jubilant and chuckle with evident delight at the happy turn things have taken for them. Absorbing to themselves as a natural consequence the whole credit of the manœuvre, which good fortune has crowned with success, they believe, and with good reason too, that the departure of 3,000 volunteers for the seat of war, young, active, robust, acclimated, and with the completest amount of ferocity, to relieve the dull monotony of campaigning as it is understood in Cuba, will prove to the Spanish cause a valuable auxiliary, and to the insurgents by no means contemptible foe.

The Spaniards, awaking to dangers, have at last determined to put forth their strength in one united effort, are straining every nerve to maintain within its present limits the Cuban insurrection, so often "defeated" and driven to "roving bands" of "bandits" and "incendiaries," not taking into account the other various epithets which the Spaniards in their effusive style of complimentary eloquence have variously bestowed upon them. While, however, the Spaniards are wrapt up in a self-complacent contemplation of their own *acendrado* patriotism, the Cubans are by no means idle, and silently but surely they are making all the preparations which they are capable of to stem the new torrent which threatens destruction to their cause which has wavered along with such varying fortunes for the lengthy period of nearly a twelvemonth. In the Carlist movements in Spain they see a real diversion created in their favor, and augur the most happy results therefrom.

A CUBAN VICTORY.

Spanish Press have duly chronicled and acknowledged a real Cuban victory, with only a sole qualification; that they do not vouch for the truth of the account. It is not very likely, however, that the Spanish Press would circulate reports unfavorable to themselves did they not possess the possibility and the probability, too, of being true. The account of the affair taken from Spanish sources is in substance as follows:

A train being in readiness to leave Jucaro for Ciego de Avila, Colonel PORTAL, with a piece of artillery and ninety men, left the centre for said point in order to escort it to its destination. On his route he learned that the enemy, to the number of 1,000 or 1,200 men, were in position at the hacienda "Pitrajones," and that, following his route, an encounter would be inevitable. The immense disparity of the forces did not intimidate PORTAL, and he marched on anxious to meet the enemy—in which effort he was completely successful. He fired several discharges of shell, &c., at them, causing great losses in their ranks. But the number was disproportionate—ten to twelve against one of his own valiant soldiers, whom he harangued to charge at the point of the bayonet. In making this movement it became necessary to pass in front of a thickly-wooded hill from which the rebels who were concealed poured into their flank several close discharges of small arms; Colonel PORTAL falling mortally wounded in one of them, several artillerymen being also killed and wounded. The Spaniards then adopted the wise resolution of breaking up into small parties and regaining the point of their departure, and as the cannon was an impediment to their rapid retrogression it was hastily spiked and concealed in some undergrowth. The convoy should have reached Ciego de Auila according to a dispatch received after the occurrence, having been reinforced by a detachment from Camaji. Other forces which left in the direction of Pitajones, the scene of the encounter, recovered the cannon that had been hidden in the undergrowth. It has not been ascertained whether another encounter took place or not, although it is supposed that the rebels did not remain completely satisfied with the result, as all the soldiers composing PORTAL's party have presented themselves, with the exception of some eighteen or twenty, the greater part of whom are expected to present themselves at the various points in which detachments troops are posted.

This is a Spanish way of telling an unpleasant story. The Colonel, we are told, was killed and "several artillerymen," and the rebels fired *cargas cenadas*, (close discharges,) and after all this the eighteen or twenty men missing are all, with one or two exceptions, expected to present themselves, "fit for duty, sir," at some of the various points garrisoned by Spaniards. Ah! departed shades of Munchausen!

SPANISH OFFICIAL NEWS.

Some of the rural police of Santo Domingo Parish, on the line of the railroad brtween Sagua le Grand and Cienfuegos, in union with several volunteers, attacked the insurgents at Melones, killing four, beside capturing some small arms. Another body of Spanish troops had an encounter, the 6th inst., at the Manca farm, in the Rojas Parish, with their enemy, the result of which was four killed on the part of the rebels. The rural police from Vista Hermosa and Placetos fought the insurgents, whom they met while foraging, and killed four of them. At La Guira one Cuban was killed by some Spaniards, who forced the rest of the Cuban party to abandon their camp, leaving fourteen horses in the possession of *los Peninsulares*. The troops under command of Colonel QUIROS, (of that family who have for their motto "After God the House of Quiros,") an active Spanish officer, pursued the insurgents and destroyed their camps at Sitio and Gota Blanca, also the intrenchments they had made in the Canyon de los Cocos, near the Caney farm, causing them varieus killed and wounded. Captain TALAYA, in the District of Cinco Villas, overtook the Cubans at a place called La Sierra and drove them before him, killing five and capturing seven horses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

El Casino Español de la Habana was opened last Sunday night. General RODAS was present and made the opening speech, a short affair, but telling in its effects and pregnant with meaning. According to the by-laws of the Casino, none but volunteers can become members. General RODAS said:

"I take pleasure in complimenting the members of the Casino Español for having happily carried into execution an idea which can become a power in working out good results, and can serve to tighten the bonds of union and affection that should always unite good Spaniards both here and in the Peninsula. The members of this, as well as those of kindred or similar associations, should so conduct their reunions as to avoid political discussions, else their societies may degenerate into political or revolutionary clubs, thereby presenting obstacles to many that would prevent the fulfillment of their

All the above, reduced to vulgar Englis, meant that the volunteers should obey orders—that Caballero DE RODAS is Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and means to govern it after his own fashion. The members listened meekly to the address. The President of the Casino and the editor of the *Prenza* newspaper replied, expressing on behalf of the members their confidence in RODAS' integrity and capacity to carry forward to a successful issue the movements on foot to conquer the rebellion, and assured him his advice would be heeded.

Legion are the reports flying about the town regarding skirmishes and engagements, the victory inclining to both parties, according to the source of the various rumors, from all of which, after sifting the chaff, there hardly remains a kernel of truth, for with tropical rains daily and the thermometer at 95° to 98° in the shade day and night, cholera and vomito in camp, operations in the field are not likely to be important.

LATER—HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

In a former letter I forwarded you an account of the arrest of Several prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba, in which I mentioned that they were "incommunicated." An order was recently issued by Count VALMASEDA providing for their transmission to Bayamo for trial—crime, treason. On hearing that they were to be transferred, they begged to be sent by regular troops, as they were apprehensive of being murdered by the volunteers. This request was, it appears, acceded to on the part of the Commandante of Cuba. The men were sent by an escort of regular troops, and on the road from Manzanillo to Bayamo, between the last-named place and Jiquani, they were assassinated by their escort, who with unparalleled barbarity constituted themselves at once judge, jury and executioners. The account, which is taken from a private letter received here this moment, is regarded as authentic, and I received it after the closing of my letter. I will try and send fuller details of the transaction by Saturday's steamer.

The names of the murdered party are Dr. Jose Antonio Perez, Dr. Raphael Espin, (American,) Dr. Ascencio Espin, Jose Antonio Collazo, Andres Villasena, Bruno Callazo, Salvador Benitez, Manuel Fresnada, N. Miner, (French,) Luis Yero, (French,) and their servants, nine in number, who shared the fate of their masters.

QUASIMODO.

TURF GOSSIP.

Changes in the System of Starting Demanded by Owners of Horses—Indignation of Turfmen at the "Vauxhall Decision"—A $20,000 Match.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

The bewildering bustle and excitement attendant on the recent Saratoga race meeting having now subsided, we are able to take a clear review and retrospect of the running there, and the sensational incidents associated with it. The first circumstance that attracts one's attention on glancing over the returns is, the total absence of heat races on the regular programme of the meeting, the only contest of this kind having been a private sweepstakes among owners of horses at two-mile heats, and which was run on the extra or match day of the meeting. Although it is conceded that heat races are more popular with the community than dashes, yet the Association, which is composed of prominent owners of racing stables, who favor short-distance racing, would not yield to the public taste in the slightest degree, and all the contests were dashes. Surely a little concession to the general desire for heat races migh tbe gracefully yielded by the Executive, and one race at least of this description be afforded on each day of the meeting.

The system of starting by the flag might also be either modified or dispensed with advantageously. The old system of starting by the tap of the drum finds favor with most racing owners and trainers, and although in some of the dashes it cannot well be adopted, yet where the start is from under the string, or the new three-quarter course opposite the judges' stand, it could be advantageously used. The starting in many of the races at this meeting was far from good, some horses obtaining marked advantage over others in the send-off. This was especially the case in some of the two-year-old races, and notably in the last race of the meeting, the Consolation Purse, in which *General Duke*, who came in a close second, was having his mouth sponged when the starter dropped the flag. That he would have won the race had he got off on equal terms seems scarcely to admit of a doubt. The starter's position is doubtless one which has many annoyances, and his duties are arduous and full of responsibilities, but we believe that they can be far more efficiently discharged by the judges in the stand, who exercise a moral power over the jockeys greater than any private individual or official can possess.

Another subject of just complaint among trainers and owners of race horses is the practice of charging five per cent. entrance to the purses given by the Association. This is the custom at Jerome Park and Saratoga, but the Southern and Western Racing Associations, with a liberality worthy of imitation in the East, make no such tax upon owners. Surely the American Jockey Club and the Saratoga Racing Association, with their princely revenues, do not require the paltry amount derived from this source, and its abrogation would be hailed with general satisfaction by all racing men.

The second day witnessed the memorable race for the Saratoga Cup—memorable in more respects than one. *Bayonet* won the race, and the stakes were awarded to him, but the judges, believing that one of the contestants, *Vauxhall*, had not run to win, deprived the victor of the fruits of his success by declaring all bets off in which *Vauxhall* was interested. That the judges were actuated by a sincere desire to protect the public from fraud and collusion, and which they showed by ruling off FORD, the rider of *Vauxhall*, we firmly believe. But in declaring all bets off, after giving the stakes to *Bayonet*, we think they acted at variance with the clear rules of racing, of justice, and of precedent. If the judges had evidence of the collusion of the party connected with *Bayonet* with the rider of *Vauxhall*, then they ought to have withheld the stakes and ruled all parties implicated off the Saratoga Course. If they had not such evidence, then the withholding of bets, after awarding the stakes, is in direct opposition to the rule of the American Jockey Club, which distinctly says that "bets go as the prize or stakes go," except in case of incorrect pedigree or nomination, and which rule is adopted by the Saratoga Association. The judges ought to have been allowed to form their decision uninfluenced by interested parties, even if the latter were members of the Association. Had they done so, it is hardly credible that they would have come to such a decision as declaring all bets off in which *Vauxhall* was interested, and that time bets should stand. Very many parties, fancying that either *Bayonet* or *Vauxhall* would be returned the owner of the cup, laid odds on the two against the field, yet the judges' decision declares all such bets off. Others, again, backed *Bayonet* to be first and *Vauxhall* second, taking the odds about thus placing them, while others, again, backed *Bayonet* against the field; yet all these bets are void by the judges' strange ruling. A distinguished turf authority, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, thus speaks of this matter:

"We at all times bow to the decision of the judges, but we cannot but say that they made, in our opinion, a most egregious error. Either *Bayonet* won the Saratoga Cup or he did not. If he won it, all bets should have gone with the stakes; if there were collusion and fraud, the stakes should not have been given him. I know of many instances where parties backed *Bayonet* against the field and backed time also. The judges decided the first a draw and the last a bet. Now, time was and is as much a part of this race as any other thing in it, and how can the judges decide that a man must draw, say a bet of $160 on *Bayonet* against the field, and lose a bet of $100 against time, say 4:08, in the same race? From the reputation of *Bayonet* and *Vauxhall*, many thought it would be the fastest cup race ever run, and backed time accordingly. *Vauxhall*, the judges decide, ran fraudulently, and all bets on *Bayonet* and the field are a draw, but all time bets must stand. How parties can draw and win, or draw and lose over the same race, I confess passeth beyond my comprehension or any known rules of racing it has ever been my fortune to read."

The same authority speaking at a later date says:

"We have reason to believe that when the official report of the Secretary of the Club appears, it will put this decision in such a light as to be satisfactory to the public."

The high character and distinguished position of the judges preclude the slightest idea that they were actuated by any motive except that of doing the strictest justice and right in the matter, and from protecting the public from robbery and fraud. The names of Governor BOWIE, President of the Maryland Jockey Club; CHARLES WOOLEY, President of the Buckeye Association of Cincinnati; and Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, are guarantees of their integrity and impartiality. These we do not question, but the point at issue is whether their decision in the Saratoga Cup race was or was not in accordance with the recognized rules of racing.

During the Saratoga meeting, a match for the large stake of $10,000 a side, half forfeit, was made between Mr. M. H. SANDFORD's bay filly *Stamps*, now two years old, by *Lexington*, out of *Mildred*, and Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD's famous brown colt *Narragansett*, now three years old, by imported *Eclipse*, out of *Jessie Dixon*, dash of two miles, to be run at the inauguration meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at Baltimore, in the Fall of 1870.

THE WATER FAMINE.

The Croton Supply Adequate for the Wants but not the Wastage of the Public—Necessity of Economy in its Use.

There is a decrease in the amount of water in the Croton reservoirs, although not sufficient to create alarm among our citizens. If *there is no unnecessary* waste of water, the supply will be ample for all needful purposes. When we consider, however, that the waste exceeds the actual quantity needed for use by one hundred per cent., at a moderate calculation, it becomes necessary to caution our householders, in order that we may not suffer inconvenience from a lack of aqueous supply during this heated term. The quantity capable of being reservoired, daily, is sixty-million gallons, and nearly this amount is consumed in the City, though at least one-third of it is wasted. The only opportunity for gathering the supply is at night, when the large factories and other institutions where water is used in great quantities are not being operated. It is noticeable that the collection over night is but little more than equal to the consumption by day, so that there is very little chance of a large surplus being reservoired for contingencies. It is only proper that an economical system of using water be established, therefore, or New-York may be reduced to just such a strait as that in which Philadelphia finds itself. We may have a hot and rainless season before us, in which case those who now waste the precious boon will have cause to regret their reprehensible extravagance and carelessness.

Effect of the Scarcity of Water in the Schuylkill—Advance in the Price of Paper—A Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—Owing to the stoppage of paper mills at Manayunk, which were all run by water power, the price of paper has advanced two and a half and three cents per pound. Some of the manufacturers are arranging to put in steam engines. These mills made fifteen tons of paper daily.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in a large building corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, occupied by eight or ten different manufacturers. There is no water on the spot, and there is a probability of a large fire.

Rain Statistics for Philadelphia—Small Amount of Water in the Reservoirs.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 23.

As a matter of considerable interest pertaining to the present scarcity of water, we append some information connected with the amount of rain that has fallen during the present and past months as compared with last year and the year 1867, and a comparative statement of the amount of rain that has fallen during the first eight months of the years 1867, 1868 and 1869:

From the 1st to the 22d of August of the present year less than an inch of rain has fallen in this vicinity, the exact figures being 980-1000 of an inch.

From the 1st to the 22d of August, 1868, 1.868 inches fell.

During July of the present year 2.885 inches of rain fell. During July, 1868, 3.514 inches fell.

The entire amount of rain that fell from the 1st of January to the 22d of August of the present year was 30.150 inches.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of August, 31.845 inches fell.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of August, 1867, 49.276 inches fell.

It will be remembered that during August, 1867, a heavy freshet took place on the River Schuylkill, and during that month 15.675 inches of rain fell.

It will be observed that only 1.725 more inches of rain fell during the first eight months of 1868 than the same period of 1869, taking off the few remaining days of the present month. It is explained, however, that a great deal less water found its way into the Schuylkill this year than last, in consequence of the parched state of the ground, caused by the want of snow and ice last Winter, and thereby causing an unusual absorption of the rain that fell.

Appended will be found a tabular statement of the amount of rain that fell during the first eight months of the years 1867, 1868 and 1869:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
January	1.702 inches	3.620 inches	4.280 inches
February	3.892 inches	2.520 inches	4.760 inches
March	5.465 inches	3.360 inches	5.305 inches
April	1.810 inches	5.440 inches	2.120 inches
May	7.320 inches	7.005 inches	4.235 inches
June	11.025 inches	4.370 inches	5.585 inches
July	2.387 inches	3.514 inches	2.885 inches
August	15.675 inches	2.056 inches	980 inches

THE COAL MINERS.

Why They Should Resume—The Offer of the Railroad Company—The Loss by the Strike.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 23.

In urging upon the men an acceptance of the Railroad Company's proposition we believe we reflect the general sentiment of our patrons, and know that we advocate the best welfare of the miners themselves.

The offer of the Company is in plain and intelligible terms, and is the best thing attainable by the men. The advance proposed is forty-seven per cent. over wages paid in May, when the men quit; it is equal to the pay received at any mines in the valley, and consequently all that a basis would secure for them. The Company pledge to continue to give the same price for mining as is paid elsewhere in this valley, which, indeed, was hardly necessary, as we believe they have heretofore invariably done so. There remains, then, as far as the present is concerned, only the name of basis left, and as to the future it is reasonable to expect that the companies will endeavor by fair treatment and satisfactory pay to keep their men contented. Shall we, then, have life and activity in our midst, or must this ruinous stagnation continue?

The representatives of the General Council are on the ground to strengthen the men for basis. They have levied an assessment of $84,600, which if collected will make a respectable sum of money. But it is not yet in the treasury, or at the disposal of the Council; and if it was, would prove vastly inadequate for the purpose. If it should be collected, and every dollar thereof faithfully distributed among the families of those thrown out of work in the Lackawanna Valley by this strike, they would each get only about $1 where nine would be received if work were resumed at present prices. If work should now be commenced at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's mines the product would reach 175,000 tons of coal a month in addition to that now forwarded from the Roaring Brook Company's mines. A Diamond car holds about a ton and a half, the price offered for which is $1 31, while in the big vein it is $1 60; although the product of the latter is much the most, calling it the same, would make the average pay for mining ninety-seven cents a ton. To the miner's pay add say fifty-three cents a ton for outside labor, &c., in preparing and putting the coal in the cars for shipment, and you have for labor alone upon one month's product of this Company's mines $1 50 upon 75,000 tons of coal, or $262,500. The other disbursements of this department for supplies, &c., &c., would doubtless swell this sum to $325,000 monthly; while in the transportation department of the Company, and in their car and machine shops, the pay of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, mechanics and laborers, now idle, would make from $25,000 to $30,000 more. Eighty locomotives are now housed and out of use, and a large number of men not directly engaged in mining are suffering because of this strike. The disbursements of the Railroad Company, alone, then, must now be reduced $350,000 a month, while those of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are fully as much more. The present condition of this valley, deprived of the circulation of nearly three-quarter of a million of dollars a month, is anything but an enviable one. For three months already we have breasted this depression, as a business people, with wonderful endurance. The solvency of business houses has been sorely tried, and the hardest blow ever dealt our business circles since 1857, has been suffered, and so far with hardly an exception safely outlived. Can coal miners wonder that we urge a resumption of work?

THE KEROSENE HORROR.

Statistics of Casualties for Eight Months of 1869—Necessity for Immediate Action by the Authorities.

The exposition lately made in the TIMES of the fatalities resulting from the use of impure kerosene has tended to awaken the public to the necessity of immediate action on the part of the authorities, to prevent the great sacrifice of human life and the horrible disfigurements caused by these terrible compounds. In order that the public may fully comprehend the danger which is ever imminent where these are used, we subjoin a summary of the deaths, injuries and losses by fire resulting from kerosene explosions in this City and Brooklyn since the 18th of January last. The compilation is made up from the files of one daily journal alone, and is by no means complete, as many accidents occur from these explosions that never come to the notice of the Press.

From the tabular statement before us we learn that:

For the month of January there were 9 accidents, 4 deaths and 1 serious injury. Damages by fire, as reported, $1,100.

In February there were: Accidents, 8; deaths, 2; injury, 1; reported damages by fire, $7,000.

The record for March is: Accidents, 9; deaths, 3; injuries, 3. Reported losses by fire, $5,650.

For the month of April there is no report.

The casualties for May are: Accidents, 5; deaths, 2; injuries, 5. Losses by fire, $1,155.

The month of June is reported as having 10 accidents; 2 deaths; 3 injuries. Losses by fire, $16,500.

July still further swells the list as follows: Accidents, 7; deaths, 6; injury, 1. Losses by fire, $1,500.

For August, up to yesterday, the record is as follows: Accidents, 6; death, 1; injured, 5 (two now lying at the point of death). Losses by fire, $16,500.

Here we have a total of fifty-five kerosene explosions in seven months, within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall, resulting in twenty (probably twenty-three) deaths, eighteen serious and twelve slight injuries, and an aggregate loss by fire of $48,485, so far as this partial investigation informs us. This is by no means an exact summary of the casualties within the area specified, however. No account is here made of the accidents on Staten Island, where there have been many, nor of those places on Long Island, other than Brooklyn, where the majority of the petroleum refineries are located. Could a complete list be obtained, the sum total of accidents, deaths, injuries and losses by fire would be swelled to at least one-third more. The statement recently made in the TIMES, that the deaths caused by kerosene explosions in this City averaged one per week, is below the actual number. All, or nearly all the kerosene by the use of which these casualties are produced, however, is put upon the market in this City, and hence the necessity that exists for the appointment of a competent officer, whose duty it shall be to test the oils offered for sale, and the vending of which should be forbidden under heavy penalty, unless they have been submitted to his investigation and bear the mark of his approval. When the number and frequent recurrence of these accidental explosions are taken into consideration, it is safe to say that, however appaling are the revelations of the "Kerosene Horror" recently made in the TIMES, they are not equal to its terrible actualities.

Union Republican Central Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Central Committee was held last evening at its new headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM presided, and Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN acted as Secretary. After the calling of the roll and reading, and approving the minutes of the last meeting, an address was made by Mr. KETCHUM, in which, after a brief review of the field of local politics, he accepted the office of President of the Committee to which he was elected at the last meeting. Mr. KETCHUM's salutatory was very well received and frequently interrupted by applause. The special business for the evening as determined at the last meeting, was the election of permanent officers, which was accordingly proceeded with, with the following result: First Vice-President, NORMAN STRATTON; Second Vice-President, JAMES A. LUCAS; Treasurer, HUGH GARDNER; Secretaries, THOMAS J. ALISON and Dr. EMILE W. HOBER.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

More Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

Two more vessels have arrived at Quarantine with yellow fever on board, one being the *Cuba*, from Havana, which had six men in hospital at Havana, two of whom, ROBERT FURNHAM, mate, and a seaman named COYLE, had died. The remainder of the crew came on with the vessel. During the passage the Captain's son, aged 9 years, died of the disease. Two of the crew were taken down with the fever also on the voyage, but they are now convalescent. The *Faithle*, from Rio Janeiro, which left that port on the 11th of June and put into Hampton Roads for orders on the 2d of August, and sailed thence for this port on the 16th inst., also left two of her crew and her Captain at Rio sick with yellow fever, and three others were prostrated by the disease during the voyage.

The Case of Mr. Aipe.

The charge against Mr. AIPE, of Rankin-street, Newark, of having been the cause of the death of his wife, has been completely refuted by the medical investigation held yesterday. It appear Mrs. AIPE had suffered for years from chronic ill-health. Mr. AIPE had been engaged in an encounter with his apprentice, and had been put into jail, but not for ill-treating his wife. Mrs. AIPE had been perfectly helpless for some time, and owing to his incarceration, she had no one to wait upon her during her sickness. Yesterday evening Dr. DODD gave an order for burial.

Fire in West Houston-Street.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of a tenement house, No. 300 West Houston-street, occupied by JOHN DONNELLY, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage to furniture $500, insured for $1,000 in two City companies. The building is owned by CHARLES RAY and is damaged about $100, insured.

Accidentally Cut Her Throat.

About 6 o'clock last evening, AGNES DILLON, aged 12, of First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, while playing on a pile of lumber in Ninety-second-street, fell on a stick of timber and cut a deep gash in her throat. She was cared for by the Police and then taken home.

Reforms in the Public School System—Petition to Introduce the Study of the German Language.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association met at the Cooper Institute last evening, Mr. WILLY WALLACH presiding. There was a very large number of members in attendance. After a very protracted discussion, the meeting adopted a petition requesting the Board of Education to make several changes in the present system of teaching languages in the public schools. The following is the petition:

"That the Board of Education amend that part of section 91 of the By-laws of the Board, which now reads as follows:

'The City Superintendent may also authorize the Latin language to be taught in any grammar school in which the supplementary course is pursued; but the same shall be taught only by teachers employed in the schools to give instruction in other branches of study. The French or German language may be pursued in grammar schools in connection with the studies of the second and first grades, and the supplementary course.'"

So as to make it read in future:

"The City Superintendent may also authorize the Latin or French language to be taught in any grammar school in which the supplementary course is pursued; but the Latin language shall be taught only by teachers employed in the schools to give instruction in other branches of study. The German language shall be taught for at least one hour daily, by regularly appointed assistant teachers, as a regular branch, in a number of ward schools, to be designated by the Board of Education, which number shall not be less than one-third of the whole number of ward schools in the City. The study of German shall be commenced in the second grade of the primary department and pursued thence through all the grades of the grammar department and the supplementary course."

Also, to further amend section 62 of the same By-laws by striking out in the title the word "German," and in the text the words, "or of the German language, as the Board of Trustees for the Ward may select and determine."

The petition will be presented to the Board at its next monthly meeting.

Homes for Homeless Children.

Notwithstanding the large numbers of destitute boys and girls which the Children's Aid Society have sent West during the past few months, there seems to be no diminution of the numbers who continue to apply for employment and homes. Yesterday between forty and fifty boys and girls were sent West in charge of Mr. J. P. BRACE, to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. The children seemed quite happy and proud of the transformation which soap and water and new clothes had effected in their general appearance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon a young Polander in the employ of BLOODGOOD H. CULTER, of Little Neck, was killed by sunstroke. Coroner HICKS, of Flushing, held an inquest.

The second picnic and chowder of the Archibald B. Bliss Association of Brooklyn, was held at Myrtle-avenue Park on Monday night and yesterday morning. There were not less than 10,000 ladies and gentlemen on the ground.

New-Jersey.

The market on Mulberry-street in Newark is to be enlarged and improved. Two additional stories are to be added to the present building for a distance extending 500 feet from Mulberry-street, and the building is to be widened so as to cover Canal-street to the rear of the lots on Commerce-street. The second story is to be planned for the accommodation of three regiments, a spacious drill-room and ten company rooms, besides rooms for armorers and others being provided for by the plan. The cost of the proposed improvements is estimated at about $60,000.

Coroner WARREN last evening concluded his inquest over the remains of the man recently run over and killed by a Hudson City car in Jersey City. A verdict in which the Company was censured for its want of proper and adequate accommodations was rendered. The driver, who had been put under $500 bail, was acquitted of blame and released from bonds.

The shoemaker's strike at Newark, which bade fair to become general, would seem to be nearly at a termination. Messrs. GRAFF & BROS. have already acceded to the terms of the men, as also have all the other leading firms. The rest of those who have held out against the men are expected to agree to the demands of the men to-day.

On Monday afternoon a little son of GEORGE DALTON, of No. 26 Bond-street, Newark, fell into a well and was drowned. His body was not discovered for some hours after. The County Physician, Dr. DODD, after ascertaining the facts in the case, granted a permit for burial.

A young man named THOMAS WINANS was arrested in Newark, charged with having picked the pockets of CHARLES HEINRICH, at the Philharmonic Society picnic on Monday. He was committed for trial.

The Essex County Road Board have decided to stop all work on the roads until a decision has been rendered in relation to the suit against them now pending in the Courts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅜ for money and 93⅜@93⅝ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83⅝; 1867, 82; Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 13¾d.; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d. ꝑ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 24—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝; for account, 93⅝@93¾; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84⅜ for the issue of 1862; 83⅛ for the issue of 1867; United States Ten-forties, 76⅛. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days have been 50,000 quarters, of which 25,000 are American. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d. ꝑ cental. Flour, 25s. ꝑ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 44s. ꝑ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 106s. ꝑ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard quiet. Bacon, 66s. ꝑ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 24—1:30 P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is a shade easier.

TRADE REPORT—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 24—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝; for account, 93¾. American Securities are dull at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84⅛; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82⅝; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—2 P. M.—COTTON—Prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 13⅝d.@13¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅞d.@14d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. 6d. ꝑ quarter for European.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24—3 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are heavy at 88⅝@89 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 24—3 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes 73f. 42c.

HAVRE, Aug. 24—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and heavy at 164f. ꝑ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Aug. 24—3 P. M.—Petroleum is quiet at 54¾f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Aug. 24—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for money and 93¾ for the account. American Securities closed dull at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old, 83⅝; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 82⅝; United States Ten-forty Bonds, coupons, 76; Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 95¼. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	13⅝d.@13¾d.
Middling Orleans	13⅞d.@14d.

The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ꝑ cwt. for common North Carolina.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Sugar, 28s. ꝑ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

HAVRE, Aug. 24—Evening.—Cotton closed dull for both.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 lower; No. 2, $1@$1 36; in the afternoon, sales at $1 31, August, for No. 2. CORN declining and weak; No. 2, 86¼c.; in the afternoon, No. 2 sold at 84¼c., seller August, and 83¼c., seller September. OATS active and lower; No. 2, 44½c. RYE quiet and steady; No. 2, 92½c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2, $1 15. HIGHWINES quiet and steady; sales at $1 18@$1 19. PROVISIONS dull and nominally weak. PORK, $33 60@$34. LARD, 18c. BACON—Dry Salted Shoulders, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Rough Sides, 16⅛c.; Short Ribs, 16¾c.@17c. HAMS, 18c.@18½c. CATTLE quiet at $3 75@$8 90 for Texas Steers; $6 25@$6 87 for good shipping. Live HOGS dull at $9@$9 15 for Fair to Medium; $9 85@$10 for strictly Prime. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn, 5c.; Wheat, 5½c., to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 197,500 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT declined 2c.@3c.; No. 3 Spring, $1 12; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 15; strictly Prime Red, $1 17; Choice, $1 25@$1 40; No. 2 White, $1 30@$1 32½; Choice to Fancy, $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull; Choice Mixed, in bulk, 86c.; Choice to Fancy White, in sacks, 95c.@96c. OATS firmer; Mixed, 50c.; White, 53c. BARLEY dull; Good to Prime Spring, $1 15. RYE dull at 85c.@90c. for Good to Prime. WHISKY, $1 20. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $34@$34 25; Dry-salted Shoulders, 14¼c.; Dry-salted Clear Sides, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c.; Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Ribs, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD quiet at 19½c. for Choice tierce; 21c. for keg. CATTLE active at $2 75@$5 50 for Common to Prime; $6@$6 50 for Choice. Live HOGS steady at $9@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT quiet; holders firm; but little demand; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 35@$1 40. CORN advancing and in good demand; sales at $1. OATS dull at 49c.@56c.; supply increasing. RYE quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO active and in demand; sales, 224 hhds. at $6@$21 75; prices tending upward, owing to the unfavorable condition of the growing crops in Kentucky and elsewhere. COTTON—Nothing doing; but little here. WHISKY quiet and less buoyant at $1 20. PROVISIONS quiet and firm, with but little demand. PORK held at $33 50. Bulk MEATS, 14c.@16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19c.; sales at that figure to come out of smoke in ten days. LARD dull with no inquiry. HAMS unchanged. EXCHANGE steady.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 111,000 bushels; Corn, 184,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Flour, 5,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—14c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, and 8c. on Oats. Amount of grain in store Monday afternoon—Wheat, 320,000 bushels; Corn, 350,000 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive and nominally 25c.@37c. lower. WHEAT inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago nominal at $1 40 and $1 47. CORN dull and nominal at 90c.@95c., according to condition. OATS are entirely nominal. RYE—Sales 400 bushels Western at $1 17. PORK dull at $34 50 for heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 20c. HIGHWINES scarce and nominal at $1 22.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Sales, 95 bales; Middlings nominally 34c.; receipts, 113 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN weaker; White, 97½c.@$1. OATS—New, 60c.; Old, 65c.@70c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $28@$30. PORK held at $35 50. BACON—The supply is light; sales at 17c.@19½c.@20c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 20c.@20½c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. SUGAR inactive; Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14½c.@14¾c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 60c.@70c. WHISKY quiet at $1 25@$1 30. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c. GOLD, 132⅛. Sterling Exchange, 145⅛. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ꝑ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34½c.@35c. FLOUR dull; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 25@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT very dull and heavy; Prime Red, $1 40@$1 50; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 35. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 15@$1 16; Yellow, $1 14@$1 16. OATS dull at 53c.@55c. RYE dull at $1 05@$1 10. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet, 20c.@21c. WHISKY less firm at $1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—COTTON steady and unchanged. PETROLEUM active, and a large business at 31½c. for Refined, on the spot; 32¼c.@32½c. for September to December; Crude, 22c.@22½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. FLOUR dull, little inquiry and prices weak. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania and Red Western, $1 55@$1 58; White, $1 55@$1 70. RYE, $1 20. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 16@$1 18. OATS dull; New, 50c.@60c.; Old Western, 65c.@70c. WHISKY, $1 25, free.

OSWEGO, Aug. 24.—FLOUR dull and lower; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber, $8@$8 25 for White, and $8 50@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 32. CORN quiet and no sales. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ꝑ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ꝑ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c., to New-York. Lake IMPORTS—447,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,400 bushels Wheat, 2,466,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5. WHEAT—Red, $1 18; White, $1 25. CORN, 85c.@87½c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, 90c.@95c. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 35. TOBACCO firm; sales of 91 hhds. at $4 60@$17 25. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $34@$34 50. BACON, Shoulders, choice, 16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20c. LARD in tierces, 20c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22c.; Fancy, 23½c. WHISKY—$1 10@$1 21.

TOLEDO, Aug. 24.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 37; No. 2 Red, $1 32. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 94c.; No. 2, 93c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1 offered at 46½c.; sales of No. 2 at 43c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 35 for No. 2; No. 1 nominally $1 39. OATS steady at 56c. for New No. 2. CORN declining; No. 2, 88c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—600 bbls Flour.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 24.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 780 head; prices have ranged at last week's rates; sales at $7 50@$12 75, according to quality. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 8,370 head; no sales at over $4 12½ ꝑ head for best Lambs, and last week there were some select lots sold at $4 50 ꝑ head; mixed lots of Sheep and Lambs sold at $2 25 to $2 50. Veal CALVES, $3@$15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 38c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$4; Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR advanced 10c.; sales at $2 40. COTTON—Sales of 2 bales, the first New Middling of the season, at 35c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—The first bale of this year's COTTON made its appearance in market to-day. It was raised in Harris County, Ga. It will be classified to-morrow and sold to the highest bidder.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—WHEAT steady and declined 1c.; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 30@$1 31. CORN dull and nominally lower. RYE declining; No. 1 held at $1@$1 05; No. 2 held at 98c. BARLEY nominal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—COTTON—Low Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 14 bales; exports, 14 bales. CORN, 88c.@90c. OATS, 60c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 35. FLOUR unchanged. BACON firm; Sides, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—WHEAT heavy; White, $1 60; No. 1 White, $1 42@$1 44; Regular, $1 30; No. 1 Amber, $1 30. CORN declined 2c.; sales at $1 03 for No. 1. OATS, 58c. for New.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The first bale of the new crop of COTTON, raised near Selma, Ala., was sold at auction this morning at 40c. ꝑ lb.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—But little was doing in WHEAT to-day; sale of a small lot of Old Michigan at $1 65. RYE quiet. CORN inactive. OATS lower; sales 5,000 bushels Old Western at 63½c., in store.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR steady at $5 12½@$6. WHEAT dull; Choice, for shipping, nominally $1 75. LEGAL TENDERS, 75¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—COTTON quiet, with a lower tendency; sales, 18 bales; Middlings nominally 32c.@32½c.; receipts, 23 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—The COTTON market is easier; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 1 bale; Middlings nominally 32c.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 24.—Nothing was done in COTTON to-day; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 12 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—Nothing was done in COTTON to-day; receipts, 38 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 112; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30⅛; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania, 51⅛. Gold, 132⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	65
Portland	W.	Clear	67
New-York	S. W.	Hazy	74
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	69
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Cloudy	76
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	80
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	74
Richmond	S. E.	Clear	76
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	70
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	76
Pittsburg	—	Clear	80
Chicago	E.	Clear	82
Louisville	N.	Clear	87
Mobile	N.	Clear	83
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	84
Key West	W.	Cloudy	84
Havana	N.	Clear	83
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	86
Augusta, Ga.	S. W.	Clear	89

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Pereire	Aug. 14	Havre	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Nebraska	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Aug. 26	New-York	Bremen
Malta	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Aug. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Atlanta	Aug. 28	New-York	London
The Queen	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Aug. 28	Quebec	Liverpool
FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.			
Eagle	Aug. 26	New-York	Havana
Fah-kee	Aug. 26	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Scotia*, will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Hammonia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London and Hamburg*.—E. B. Crocker and lady, Misses Kate, Nellie, Jennie and Amy Crocker, Miss Charlotte Von Weste, Bernh. Weiss and lady, Mrs. Susan Weiss and children, Conrad Weil, Joseph Dives and lady, Don Lizardo Fegeda, E. F. Cotting, Mrs. Kadzanowski and children, C. Goldbaum, P. Glantsel, Juan M. Ruis, Antonio N. Carrera, L. A. Gunst, J. Kugelmann, Jacob F. Traub, Herm. Greisner, Augustus Marwitz, Philip Wurster, Herm. Greiner, Samuel Peyser, Christiane Sandel, P. A. Sanches, Julius Zimmermann, Frank Uslar Giovanni Kukavivicdech, Joseph Doche, Paolo Nicovice, Julius Sturaberg, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*.—Miss F. Francklyn, Miss A. Francklyn, Miss Bradbury, Mrs. Bigelow, Horatio Bigelow, E. Helliken, Captain J. Graham, Malcolm McLeod, Mrs. Mary Francis and 2 children, A. Mitchell, wife and child, Mr. Greive, J. Gleeson, Jos. Wilson, John McCoy and wife, Mr. Gill, C. A. Borneman, Henry B. Sands and wife, Colonel G. W. Franklyn, J. Hance, Thos. D. Haven, Mrs. Jos. Gill, Mrs. Crump, James McDermott.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Silesia, from Hamburg*.—Alfred Poppenhusen, Jonathan Reuss, Jacob Friedmann, Herrm. Blumeling, Leopold Cahn, Th. Meyer, M. Haas, wife, child and servant, Herrmann Rastor and wife, O. Strassburger, Theo. Hoerner, W. S. E. Brown, S. Weiss, wife and child, Sophie Sachs and 3 children, Ph. Stromberg, wife and child, Herrm. Meek, wife and 2 children, Emma Friedel Pastorin and 4 children, Carl Rosenstiel and wife, Franz Garfiche, J. Sturn, Chs. Preusser, Felix Nicola and daughter, Aron Schoen, Heinr. Chevalier, J. Aug. Meyer, wife and 5 children, Dr. T. Thimme, Catharina Lachmeyer, Pauline Muller, Aug. Muellman, Friedr. Hermann, W. Kasefang and wife, Ed. Elias, Dr. Wm. Nurick, David Colin and 2 children, Julie Engel and 2 children, John Neff, L. Stern, Chas. Brunner, A. E. Richards, Adde Edelmann, Ed. Mahr, Max. Walter, Juls Fleissner, Anna Steinbach, Henriette Meschen and daughter, Meta von der Flecht, Chr. Rehberger, wife and 3 children, Joha Isenthal and child, Max. Isenthal, Carl Levison, Moses Mayer, L. Schuch, Mina Pantle, E. Schale, Sophie Dietrich, Anton Gauser, Julie Voigt and daughter, Carl Werner, Fedor Wilbinck, Claus Hinrichs, Ferd. Herzog and wife, Jos. Goldmann, Isaac Livingston, Amelie Livingston, F. F. Spath and wife, R. Salster, Rebecca M. Wyszasky and child, Emile Leonhardt, Chs. Heinrichs, Adam Neuhauser, Johann Beier, Friedke Fabian, Henriette Walther, Math. Goldstamm, Baron Petersen, Ida Auerbach, Andrew Knell, Charles Hurtepf, H. Heisser, Alexander Becker, H. Alexander, H. Friedlander, Max Schmidt, Maryanne Mes and son, Valentin Armbruster, Maria Kobele, German Buck, Ferd. Walther, Wm. Majewski and wife, Mrs. Hartmann and child, Mrs. Roningsbach and child, Dr. Rogen and family, M. Lepoldi and wife, Charles A. Schaefer, F. Weamer, Julius Rosenheim, Charles Veet and family, Mr. Beardsby, Tordyce Barker, Judge Mallon, G. M. Gautier, Charles Senguchi, George Baensigen, Gustav Ranold, Neston Roos, Jean Fournier, Felix Mara, Maurice Bosses, M. S. Maufer, Jean Buringen, Mrs. Togus and family, E. Wehlen, Louis Fuchs, Felix Saron and wife, Joseph Gargiulle, D. Schelessinger and wife.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Backus, Mr. Wambold, Mr. Bernard, S. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Ballard, J. R. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Miller, H. A. Durand, James Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Armstrong, 5 children and maid, Mr. Cockayne, Richard Crother, S. Stein, S. Ward, Mr. Kinley, Paul Noelting, James Huntington, Frederick May, F. Goodsmet, W. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. May, Mrs. and Master Roby, Miss E. B. Betterton, Miss Annie Welsford, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Frothingham, Mr. Binns, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. David Batt, H. M. Watts, J. S. Watts, Mr. Henry and brother, H. T. Esterly, Miss Caskie, Miss Huchison, Mr. Wurts and son and 4 daughters, H. G. Kern, J. E. Emmerson, James P. Rennoldson, P. H. Lawrence, L. Nowell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Marten, Mr. Naglee, E. A. Lovejoy, E. Beyer, John Sinclair, W. Clark, A. Stephen, D. D. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Josh. Price, infant and child, Mr. Moke, Henry Owen, W. Ellett, Anton Meyer, J. P. Kelly, J. Bagnall, Chas. R. Fowler, T. J. de Boos, Mr. Wheeler, George Rigg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scofield and son, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Van Brunt, James T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. Domitzer and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrett, J. G. Gould and daughter, Mr. Findley, W. Wright, wife and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holt, Jonathan Hawk, W. Mitchell, W. P. Talboys, Mr. Labouchere, Jefferson Rivers, E. L. Dorr, John Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Charlesworth, Mrs. Hannah Bontall and son, J. R. France, E. B. Sword, Richard Kelly, Arthur de la Court, M. A. Breed, J. J. Reid.

AUG. 24—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool and Halifax*.—Captain Russell and lady, W. H. Owen, D. Morgan and lady, J. K. Prior, Miss Prior, Mr. Pardee, P. Busch, Mrs. Hope and child, Mr. Castle and lady, Miss Castle, B. Hope, Mr. Osborne, R. A. Fisher, Dr. Hedge, W. Frazer, W. King, Mr. Windsor and lady, Mr. Peters, J. O. Cown, Mr. Binder and lady, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Taite and child, Dr. Gegan, Miss Gegan, J. Thompson, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Von Tosh, J. P. Ford, F. Kuhn, C. Wells, Mr. Skelding, lady and child, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Brotherhood and infant, Miss Turman, Mr. Dickson, J. P. Turne, Mr. Attery, A. Carmichael, H. Hunter, B. Freeman, Dr. C. Harris, Mr. Brotherhood, Mr. Burgess and lady, Mr. Grittor, Miss Northrup, Miss Powlesland, Mr. Jopling, Mr. Gompertz, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. Schniders, Mr. Emberson, Mr. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore. From Halifax—R. B. Seeion and lady, Mr. Guild and lady, Mr. Wright and lady, C. Evans, Dr. Hall and lady, Mrs. Painter and infant, Mr. Mullaly.

AUG. 24—*In steamship England, from Liverpool*.—Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Mrs. McDermott and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mole, Mrs. Ralstown and child, Mr. and Mrs. Monypenny, Mr. and Mrs. Wannan, Mrs. Eccles and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Miss Story, J. Story, Jr., Rev. H. J. Van Jennep, Mrs. Van Jennep, William Van Jennep, Edward Van Jennep, Henry Van Jennep, Miss Emily Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and 3 children, Rev. W. J. Hurlin and lady, Rev. A. W. Henderson and lady, Miss Molly Henderson, Mr. Howard Henderson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings and 4 children, Miss E. H. Chandler, Miss Gorta, Mr. Perkins, Miss Rice, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Rhae and 3 children, Miss Dunham, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Naughton and 2 children, G. D. Kilners, Mr. Arnold, G. Sole-May, W. A. Andoe, J. Ives, Mr. Jenkins, N. Holden, F. P. Wilson, D. J. Corkey, Mr. Hosehke, J. Stevens, Mr. Idnrie.

AUG. 24—*In steamship City of Dublin, from Antwerp*.—Antoine Hodenpyle and lady, Rev. A. F. Lambert, Miss Clementine Williott, and 221 in steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—C. M. Smith, N. A. Hunt, R. Roth, C. B. Buist, Mr. Levy and wife, Mrs. M. A. Flannigan, Miss McGuire, E. R. Copperwith, John Phillips, Mrs. Graves, D. McPherson, G. Gerbing, E. G. Hanahan, Mr. Culbert, Miss Karaby, C. Kerison, A. Goldsmith, E. B. Meddleter, J. H. Moran, W. Burg, John Hass, T. Aiken, M. Oaks, Miss Murray and brother, A. F. Gardiner, C. Oak and wife, Mrs. H. R. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, J. E. Summerford, J. Grant, Mr. Drake, Mr. Douglass, H. Beer and wife, T. S. O'Brien, A. Munhuger, A. Markley, E. Valentine, H. E. Eblers, T. T. Windsor, Mr. Gerobe, Mr. Sinclair, Rev. H. H. Adams, Miss E. M. Phillips, Miss H. R. Phillips, Miss Chisholm, Miss H. F. Ronan, W. C. Bil and wife, Miss Vanderherst, Miss A. Lewis, Miss M. A. Brown, Miss McNulty, A. N. Farnum, J. Shephart, T. H. Blackwell, J. L. Bryan, R. Brown, H. McKnobb, J. Brimis, Mr. Queak, Mr. Greves, Mr. Lounds, Purser steamship James Adger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 19	Sun sets	6 44	Moon rises	8 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 30	Gov. Island	10 19	Hell Gate	11 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug 24.

Arrived.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced light variable winds and strong westerly swell throughout; Aug. 17, lat. 48 33, lon. 33 42, passed bark Countess of Durham, (Br.,) bound W.; 18th, lat. 46 58, lon. 39 20, passed ship Eliza, (Br.,) bound to Quebec; 19th, lat. 45 06, lon. 44 50, exchanged signals with bark Mary Russell Mitford, (Br.,) from Philadelphia for Stettin; same time, steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen; 23d, lat. 40 53, lon. 67 24, passed steamship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 14, via Queenstown 15th, and Halifax 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 16, 252 miles W. of Fastnet, met steamship City of Washington, bound E.; 18th, lat. 50 13, lon. 33 95, met a brig-rigged screw steamer, bound E.: 19th, lat. 49 10, lon. 40 35, was in co. with a brig-rigged screw steamer, bound W.; 23d, lat. 40 59, lon. 67 40, was in co. with steamship City of Dublin, bound W.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Aug. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 122 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 16, 3:10 P. M., lat. 51 19, lon. 16 06, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 18th, 2:40 P. M., lat. 50 13, lon. 32 06, passed a copper-bottomed vessel, bottom up; same date, 4:35 P. M., lat. 50 09, lon. 32 43, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; 23d, at noon, 252 miles W. of Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer, bound W.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Aug. 22, 11 A. M., 20 miles S. of Lookout, passed steamer Sea Gull, bound S.; same day, 2 P. M., off Lookout, passed steamer Minnetonka, hence for Charleston. Experienced strong head winds from Hatteras.

Steamship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Antwerp Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong head winds first part of the passage, and light head winds and calms latter part.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced light westerly winds and calms during the entire passage. Aug. 18, midnight, lat. 41, lon. 65, passed a steamer, bound E.

Bark Sailor Prince, (of St. John, N. B.,) McManus, Malaga June 2, via Cadiz June 20, with wine, lead, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had light S. W. winds and calms the entire passage. July 17, lat. 40 24, lon. 38, experienced a heavy gale from S. W., lasting 24 hours, during which split sail and parted rigging on port side.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Cowan, Hamilton, Ber., 7 ds., with sperm oil, &c., and 11 passengers to Middleton & Co. 24th inst., at 4 P. M., 15 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw two barks, German and British, names unknown; while close-hauled, collided. The German lost bowsprit, jibboom, foretopgallantmast, and tearing all her head sails; the British bark lost foretopgallantmasts and had part of bulwarks stove. Both vessels were towed to the City for repairs.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Sears, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Palma, Ireland, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah W. Kipp, Cripps, South Amboy, for Deep River.

Schr. W. S. Wilbur, Brown, Elizabethport, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—Arr. steamers Manhattan and Minnetonka, from New-York; J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schr. Clara Montgomery, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—Arr. schrs. Two Marys, Willets, from Philadelphia, with coal; Minnie Kenney, Georgetown, with coal; put in leaking very badly.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 22, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jos. Long, (of Portland,) Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., for Boston; Sarah Wooster, Curtis Tilton, T. J. Trafton and Polly Price, Georgetown for do.; N. H. Hall, Elizabethport for Salem; Mary Anna, Bangor for Bridgeport; J. W. Coffin, Boston for Washington, D. C.; Hannah Little, do. for Philadelphia; whal. schr. J. Taylor, (of Provincetown,) North Atlantic Ocean for Provincetown, with 155 bbls. of sperm and 20 bbls. black fish oil; since last report, 310 bbls. sperm and 65 do. black fish, all told; reports 17th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 10, spoke schrs. Winged Racer and Ada M. Dyer; also arr. brig Eolus, (Br.,) Inagua 19 ds., for orders; lat. 37 25, lon. 74 47, spoke brig Lizzie H. Kimball, for New-York; schrs. Lookout, Philadelphia for Bangor; Adeline, Wareham for Pembroke; also arr. schrs. Helen Mar, Lamartine and Frank Palmer, Philadelphia for Boston; Fair Wind, Elizabethport for do.; Juniatta Patton, Providence for do.; Charles W. Holt, Baltimore for do.; Marion Draper, do. for Gardiner; Z. Snow, Rondout for Portland; Cypress, New-York for Millbridge; Ceres, Philadelphia for Dover, N. H.; James W. Haig, do. for Hingham.

Returned—Schr. Addie M. Bird.

Sld. brig Rio Grande; schrs. Ceylon, Taylor & Mathis, J. Taylor, Janet, (Br.,) J. W. Coffin, Hannah Little, Georgiana, Alabama and Mary Anna.

The schr. Jennie E. Simmons, before reported raised, was towed into Holmes' Hole on the 21st, and now lies aground in 4½ fathoms water.

23d, A. M.—Arr. brig Allston, Salem for Philadelphia; schr. Decora, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. brig Allston; schrs. Cordelia Newkirk, M. & E. Henderson, Sarah Wooster, Curtis Tilton, T. J. Trafton, Polly Price, Addie M. Bird, Adeline, Marion Draper, Fair Wind, Z. Snow, Cypress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Arr. ship Mary, from Hong Kong.

Cld. ships Radiant, for New-York; Sarah & Maria, for Nelson, New-Zealand, with 12,000 sacks wheat; Esmeralda, for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks wheat; Crusader, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

Sld. ships Centaur, for Noeras Portion, Singapore, with 33,000 sacks wheat; British Navy, for Liverpool; Olivia Davis, for Manila, with 3,000 bbls. flour; Blanche, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—Arr. steamers North Point, from Baltimore; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Arr. steamers Volunteer and Wm. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Hamilton, Ber., Aug. 18, bark Crowningshield, (of Fairhaven,) to leave 19th inst.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 24.—The steamship City of Cork, of the Inman line, from New-York Aug. 10, arrived at this port at 7:30 P. M. yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 24.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

GLASGOW, Aug. 25—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.